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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOT FOR LOVE.

Edith was fair indeed, and I was free;
But that which had been was not so to be—
My heart awoke, and Edith smiled on me;
But not for love.

In winter deep I dreamed of summer shine,
And all my hopes were false as they were fine,

And I was happy then as I might be,
Warm spring had painted every field and tree;
And Edith sang sweet ditties unto me!
But not for love.

And I had looked upon her budded youth
As on a book of innocence and truth,

And knowing not of poison in the wine,
I said, "Yes," And may I link my life with thine?"
She whispered, "Yes," and placed her hand I mine;
But not for love.

And I lay in a sweet swoon of delight,
And thought it daytime in the depth of night.

'Twas coming soon, too soon, when I should keep
My days in darkness and my eyes from sleep;
When Edith, without sorrowing should weep.
And not for love.

O that a maid should sigh upon her glove,
And mimic fondness where there is no love!

THE FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH.

BY DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Read at the Meeting of the Harvard Alumni Association June 25, 1873.

The fount the Spaniard sought in vain
Through all the land of flowers
Leaps glittering from the sandy plain
Our classic grove embowers;
Here youth, unchanging, blooms and smiles,
Here dwells eternal Spring,
And warm from Hope's elysian isles
The winds their perfume bring.

Here every leaf is in its bud,
Each singing throat in tune,
And bright o'er evening's silver flood
Shines the young crescent moon.
What wonder Age forgets his staff
And lays his glasses down,
And gray-haired grandsires look and laugh
As when their locks were brown!

With ears grown dull and eyes grown dim
They greet the joyous day
That calls them to the fountain's brim
To wash their years away.
What change has clothed the ancient sire
In sudden youth? For lo!
The Judge, the Doctor, and the Squire
Are Jack and Bill and Joe!

And be his titles what they will,
In spite of manhood's claim
The graybeard is a school-boy still
And loves his school-boy name;
It calms the ruler's stormy breast
Whom hurrying cares pursues,
And brings a sense of peace and rest,
Like all, pars after shoes.

And what are all the prizes won
To youth's enchanted view?
And what all the man has done
To what the boy may do?
O blessed fount, whose waters flow
Alike for sire and son,
That melts our winter's frost and snow,
And makes all ages one!

I pledge the sparkling fountain's tide,
That flings its golden shower
With age to fill and youth to guide,
Still fresh in morning flower!
Flow on with ever-widening stream,
In ever brightening morn,—
Our story's pulse, our future's dream,
The hope of times unborn!

TALES OF A GRANDFATHER.

Giddy girls, you may laugh at your Grandpap now,
And enjoy putting pins in his chair,
Doubled up is this figure, and furrowed this brow,
Very scant are these teeth and this hair.
You may speak of me still in your soft pretty way
As the quaintest old image unhung;
But a fond recollection survives my decay—
I was very good-looking when young.

Half a century *does* make a sort of a kind
Of a difference, mark you, my dears,
And the brief way to reckon my age up, I find,
Is in tens or in dozens of years,
I must be about eighty or so, by the clock,
But my mind is a little unstrung,
And my talent for counting has come to a block—
I was brilliant at figures when young.

In the dash-along hard-living Regency days
I was prince of the fashion and style,
When I drove in the Park with my carriage and bays—
Even Brummell bent low at my smile.
What was gold? A mere nothing. In pleasure and play
Far and wide it got scattered and flung;—
For, though now on the parish, I proudly can say
I was rolling in riches when young.

Oh the flirting and frolic and fun that we had!
I was called an Adonis in curls.
There was many a femmine heart very sad,
When I married your Grandmother girls.
I had rivals; but what was a rival to *me*
With my figure, my face, and my tongue?
Ah, believe me, the squalid old pauper you see
Was a dashing Don Juan when young.

—[London Fun.

A LITTLE boy was nearly drowned the other day in a barrel of whitewashing, at Oxford, Penn. When he grows up and becomes a Philadelphia politician, he will take a daily bath in that kind of stuff without minding it.—[Boston Post.

COLMAN & CO., "PER C."

I am Louis Colman, half of the firm long and well known in the country as Colman & Co. I want to tell you how I worked my way to this position. At the age of fifteen, with my free consent, my father signed articles which bound me to give William R. Lee, cabinet-maker, the labor of three years. In lieu of board, clothing, etc., the usual equivalent given, I was to receive one dollar per week, and at the expiration of the three years, fifty dollars in money. My home, in the meantime, was with my father, who boarded and clothed me.

A backward look over those three years seems pleasant to me. I suppose many years during my apprenticeship I longed for more liberty, more leisure, and more money, or something different from what I had. I should hardly have been an average boy if I had not, but in the main I was tolerably contented.

So eighteen came. The heir of an English estate, on the happy day when he was to take possession, could hardly, I think, have felt happier than I. Upon the morning of the day when my indentures were to cease, Mr. Lee came to me and said:

"I suppose I shall have to tell you that I have no further claim upon your time after to-night."

I felt a certain amount of independence as I replied:

"I know it sir," and drew a sigh of relief.

"Come to the office after hours," he said, and turned away.

In the office at night I met my father, who, with me, saw the writing canceled. I then received fifty dollars, shook hands with Mr. Lee, and turned to leave the office.

"One moment," said Mr. Lee; "have you any plans for the future?"

"No, sir," I said, promptly; "to-morrow is my eighteenth birthday, and I want to spend it without a thought of anything."

He smiled a little gravely, and then said: "Well, take a week to think of nothing, and then come back to me."

Outside I found my fellow workmen waiting to give me a cheer, for it was customary among us on such occasions to have a general handshake.

"Come, Colman, can we not have beer?" said several voices.

This was also customary, and I hesitated a moment, but something said to me, "begin now as you expect to go on," and I said:

"Three times the sum, boys, in anything else you like, but let us have no drinks."

"That's so," said one of the number; "remember poor Stearns."

Stearns was a man whom Lee had employed again and again. A week since he had been turned away because he came to his work intoxicated, and we knew he had no work since.

Mears' remark gave me a thought, and I turned quickly and said:

"If the crowd will forego treats, oysters, or what it may be, we'll agree to send the money to Stearns' wife and family."

My plan took well, and was seconded not only with words but deeds, and we deputized "little Tom," as he was called, to take the money to Stearns' house.

"And mind," said Mears again, "you give it to Stearns' wife, else it may yet go for drink."

Then I went home, and spent the week after in idleness. Perhaps I ought to have felt guilty of waste of time. I do not think I did. I thoroughly enjoyed my respite and the liberty to be out at any time of the day. A curious feeling, almost like seeing a new world, comes to a person who having been shut up from the sunshine for a considerable time, is suddenly given the freedom to walk, lounge, or loiter, subject to no hours, time, nor bells. My father and mother left me entirely to myself during that week, though I have since been told that my mother's heart beat anxiously for fear I was beginning a downward path. My father restrained her fears, saying.

"Give him his time, a week, wife; let him run to the end of his rope. I think he will begin to pull in, then."

I even deserted the family pew on Sunday, a thing unheard of before, and looked in at the different faiths around; but no comment was made. Until the appointed time, I had actually taken no serious thought of the future. Punctually then, but with a sigh, I presented myself to Mr. Lee. My father was also there. Mr. Lee smiled as I came in, and said:

"Well, Louis, what do you call your last week's work?"

"Relaxation," I promptly replied.

"Does it pay?" he asked.

"It has sofar," was my response.

"But I suppose you expect to go to work sometimes?" said he.

The satisfaction of returning to my everyday work came suddenly to me then, and I said with animation:

"I do, indeed, and am here hoping you have work to offer me."

He looked pleased and gratified. So did my father. Mr. Lee said presently:

"I have to offer you my office work. If you will engage with me for another three years I will give you $300 per year, and at the end of that time an additional $100, making it $1,000 for the three years' work. What think you?"

My father then spoke:

"Louis, the declension is your own; but the offer is fair. If you choose to take it your board at home is just to pay mother for extra care, say $2 per week; and if you do well I will cover Mr. Lee's $100 with another $100, the day you are twenty-one. Can you do better?"

I knew I could not. I said so. So again I was back in the familiar place, with three years before me, but they proved uneventful, save as the first links which connected me with the firm of Colman & Co.

The first duty assigned me in my new position was the opening of some letters, and the first letter I opened flaunted with the bill head of "Colman & Co." My own name! Just so; some day I should send out large sheets and bills with just such a heading! So I raised an air castle. But this heading contained, besides the order, some reference to a "superior casket," and a slip from a paper making public announcement that the decease of Colman, of the firm of Colman & Co., would not alter the business arrangement of the firm. It would still be carried on at the old stand, with the same name. Signed, Colman & Co., "per C."

I handed the letter to Mr. Lee, who said:

"See to your order immediately, and make a note of the reference to casket, and file the letter on hook G."

He rose, took down a package of letters, saying to me:

"Look at these curious signatures; Colman always signed like that, with a long coil. The son has, I suppose, inherited or acquired the same curious coil to his signature."

I returned answer to the letter, and when finished a sudden fancy possessed me to make of my "per C." the same fanciful coil. After a few endeavors I succeeded in doing this, and signed Wm. R. Lee, "per C." making of my "C." an excellent imitation of the long coiled C. appended to Colman and Co.

For the three succeeding years not a month elapsed that we did not receive an order of some kind, large or small, with the same Colman & Co., "per C." and then the long coil; which I as invariably answered with Lee, "per C.," and a flourish of the same around my C.

I found myself at my majority in what I thought then, and think now, an enviable state. I had at twenty-one a fair address, good health, good habits, a good trade, an average education, moderate ambition, and a willingness to work, and $300 dollars a year in ready money. When my time expired with Mr. Lee, he again asked me my plans for the future. Though this time I had many and many a one, they were very indefinite and none of them practical. Mr. Lee, as before, gave advice and opportunity. He sent me upon business of his own through different parts of the state, saying:

"Look out for yourself as you go, and if you find the right business point, let me know."

I liked this change. I was making a valuable acquaintance with business men and the country, and for a year longer found nothing which made me desire a change.

One night I took a branch road and a new route to reach a certain point, starting with (a most unusual thing for me) a racking headache, which the jar and rattle of the cars so increased that by ten o'clock I had determined to ask for a lay-over ticket at the next station. I stopped not to ask where, but threw myself into an omnibus, and, arriving at the hotel, into a room and bed as quickly as possible. Next morning I awoke with my head clear, but with a feeling of exhaustion that decided me to remain where I was for that day.

After breakfast I sauntered out, going slowly up the principal street, gazing idly at the signs, dreamily settling myself with a home and a business and a name, and my sign would read—I started, there it was—"Colman & Co." Yes; I read it aright, it was Colman & Co. "Is this Abbetown?" I asked of a man who was passing. He looked hard at me, but said, civily enough, "It is, sir." I crossed the road quickly, curious to confront the bona fide personages who had so many times appeared to me under the jagged signature of "Colman & Co." and singularly coiled "per C."

I entered the open door and strolled through the rooms. Nothing but a nice lot of cabinet warerooms, with the arrangements perhaps in better taste than is usual in such establishments. A quiet, light-haired young man, my own age came forward. "Behold per C. I" I said to myself. He politely waited till I had made a survey of the outer rooms, then asked me if he could be of any service. I said I would like to see Mr. Colman. A slight hesitation, then he said, "step this way."

Beyond the salesroom a green baise door opened into a room about twelve feet square, neatly carpeted, furnished with desk, chairs, and a sofa. Occupying the sofa were two young women. The one at the end did not raise her head at my entrance. The other rose and bowed with an air of a business woman, and the grace of a cultured lady.

For myself, I could not strive to conceal the awkwardness I felt. Who could possibly expect to meet ladies in a ladies' parlor in a gentleman's counting-room? I managed to bow and say:

"Shall I beg pardon? I came in expecting to see 'Colman,' of the firm of Colman & Co."

"I represent the name," the lady said, quietly, then added, "Please be seated."

Now, if Colman had been a man, any man, I should have had no difficulty in stepping up to him and shaking hands and introducing myself and firm and becoming acquaintances in a moment. This, however, was a new programme, and I became still more involved by my next remark, which was that the person I wished particularly to see was "per C." Involuntarily I made a circling motion with my thumb. The girl's head at the desk bent low over the leaves of the ledger. The woman sitting opposite me, with a kept-back smile in her eyes and on her lips, indicated with her eyes the direction of the ledger and said, "That is per C."

Was there ever such a position? I glanced toward the desk. The eyes of the girl were raised from the book, and I met my doom! I yielded to fate. Henceforth, whatever befel me, my heart and destiny were at the mercy of "per C."

There was a pause, and growing desperate, I determined to explain matters. Rising, I said:

"Will you grant me grace for five minutes?"

I had turned away from "per C." and was looking straight into the face of the older woman. She bowed, just raised her eyes toward the desk, and I knew then that "per C." was looking and listening as well.

"I am Louis Colman, of Maconville. I have written, I suppose, one hundred letters to 'Colman & Co.' of Abbetown. The first I ever wrote was in reply to an order for a 'superior casket,' sent on the decease of 'Colman,' of Colman & Co. I signed it 'per C.' and copied as nearly as I could the peculiar signature of the order sent. It had been a notion of mine never to put it on any other letter.' (I wished then I could have seen 'per C.'s face). I have come to Abbetown quite by accident. The sign it was which attracted my attention. I came to see Colman. I wanted to see 'per C.' Please don't misunderstand me. Believe me, I did not expect to find affairs conducted by a woman."

The lady I addressed, as soon as I had finished speaking, said:

"Mr. Colman," and bowed as she pronounced my name. "I give entire credence to what you have told me. Four years ago, when you commenced your business life, we, too, commenced ours. My father was Colman, of Colman & Co. He died suddenly. The Co. is Mr. Hicksey. He is, and has been for many years, helpless in body, but his mind is perfectly clear. He has always advised, but the business was overlooked entirely by my father. Through my father's short illness, my sister and I took temporary charge of correspondence, and when the affairs called for a settlement, with the consent of Mr. Hicksey, we retained the name and the business. Mr. Hicksey's advice we follow, and have been so far successful. Of course in our town we are known; beyond that people may naturally have come to the conclusion that a son has succeeded the father in business. I am Colman, of Colman & Co., to the outside world; in proper person I am Miss Eugenie Colman. As such," said she, with a smile—"as such I introduce myself to you."

I arose, bowed, and turned to receive an introduction to the younger sister as Miss Caddie Colman. I felt that this was intended as a dismissal. Taking my hat in hand I said:

"May I see you again before I leave?"

She bowed acquiescence. After leaving Miss Colman I indulged in a long walk for the purpose of settling a plan which had suddenly presented itself to me, and upon which I resolved to act. In short, I had suddenly determined to settle in Abbetown.

As soon as I had matured a plan, I called on Mr. Hicksey. I proposed to buy out his interest in the business. He thought he did not care to sell. I then went to Miss Colman. She said that Mr. Hicksey had been exceedingly kind to them, and she felt under obligations to him; and that he wished soon to advance Harley, his son, to his interest in the business and retire.

My jealousy took immediate alarm, and I sought Harley, the young man whom I had seen first in the salesrooms. I was rather surprised to find that he agreed with me, until he gave as his reason that another hand would keep Caddie out of the place, and that would suit him. Caddie, indeed!

I coolly said: "I shall try to see that Miss Caddie has an interest elsewhere, if I take an interest in her."

He looked at me. I returned it; then we understood each other. I stayed in Abbetown three days longer, during which time I cultivated Miss Caddie's acquaintance as much as I dared. I also told Miss Colman that I desired to settle in Abbetown; that I loved her sister and wanted to try and win her for my wife. I then returned to Maconville for a week. I was somewhat uneasy on leaving Harley Hicksey alone in the field, for I thought if he loved the girl as well as I knew I did, that he would not give her up without an effort.

In eight days I was again in Abbetown. Harley Hicksey had again offered himself to Miss Caddie Colman and been refused. Mr. Hicksey knowing this, was ready to conclude a bargain for a sale, and Miss Colman desired to remain with me, as before with Mr. Hicksey.

All this seemed so entirely to my wishes that I began to fear I might miss the one thing to which all these were made subservient—the loss of Miss Caddie Colman. But as I had always tried to use my opportunities, so I was not remiss in this respect, and in one year from my settlement at Abbetown I was a married man. We, Colmam & Co., are prospering in our business. Mrs. Colman is a dignified, matronly lady, but among her family she likes and I think will never lose the sobriquet of "per C."

There is a moral to my story. Every boy worth the name probably sees it. I will write it, nevertheless: When a good opportunity occurs, don't stand idle and wait for a better.

The Latest Fashions.

REDINGOTES POLONAISES.

Among the prettiest summer redingotes for street wear are those made of white Turkish toweling and trimmed with black velvet. They are double-breasted, and without being close-fitting, they outline the figure so closely that a sash is not necessary. The revers and collar are covered with velvet; there are two rows of black velvet buttons down the front, and the button holes are bound with velvet; three buttons and imitation holes are on each cuff and each square pockets and the edge of the garment has a wide velvet binding. This redingote is to be worn over a black silk skirt, or else, according to the present fancy, with a black velvet skirt.

Black silk polonaises are made very long, with a straight, square, scarf-like front falling open below the waist, and drawn tightly back to the elaborately draped back. Guipure insertion is set in down the front, and the garment is edged with a lace flounce. A lace jabot is on the back of the corsage, a ruff a round the neck, and a large bow catches the back of the skirt in a puff that is very full, but is not allowed to stand out prominently. Ecru pongee polonaises are made of similar shape, with yak insertion and lace of the same shade. Black grenadine polonaises with wide stripes have large Marie Stuart ruffs, very high behind, and sloping away to the belt.

A pretty suit for Saratoga is a plain colored foulard silk skirt, plain surface, and handsomely ruffled, with a polka-spotted foulard made like the black silk ones just described. A morning suit for the country is of dark blue linen lawn sprinkled with tiny white stars. This has a blouse polonaise and ruffled skirt, with bands of white scalloped cambric set about among the ruffles.

SUMMER BALL DRESSES.

The low corsage of summer ball dresses are made to cover the shoulders, and point very low in the back and front, displaying the neck to advantage. The conspicuous feature then added is a pleated ruff all around the neck, but much higher behind than in front. The ruff is of the dress silk, with white silk lining and a stiff muslin interlining to hold it erect. Small half-inch box-pleats, scant enough to spread out at top like a fan, are used for these ruffs, or else the same effect is produced by small side pleats. A tasteful dress of white grenadine—not square meshed, but a firm lustrous surface like Chambery gauze—has the skirt trimmed with five bias-lapping flounces edged with narrow blonde lace. The heading for this cluster of flounces is two narrow erect ruffles and two turned down ruffles, separated by a bias band of grenadine. The overskirt and low waist are of striped grenadine. Two bias folds and wide blonde lace trim the overskirt. The neck of the corsage has a ruff with two folds below it.

Similar white dresses, and also black ones, are made with flounced skirts of plain grenadine and over-dresses of damask or clouded gauze. In some imported evening dresses of this thin fabric damask-figured, polka-dotted, striped and plain gauze are all employed in one dress. If the combination is carefully done it is very effective, but if not it results in a patched-up motley-looking garment. This fashion has the advantage of utilizing short patterns, remnants and partly worn dresses.

VARIETIES.

A tricolor cluster of large pouting rosebuds, pink, yellow and crimson, worn low down on the back of the bonnet, is a favorable caprice this summer. Only a few leaves are added, and these are usually brown; the long flexible stems of the flowers are tied together, and show at the top of the cluster. Another fancy is to hang downward a single rose, deep red or else very pale pink, just back of the ear, under the brim of upturned hats, or else very far back on the side of those with the Rubens brim.

Veils are of black net, with chenille or else thickly-wrought dots, small, round and quite far apart. They are shaped in handkerchief fashion, square or else three-cornered, with an applique edge of Spanish blonde lace. This is thrown over the hat crown, hangs in a point below the chin, and has tabs behind, caught together by an oblong pin of oxidized silver. The pin is usually a plain block with a chased Greek border or vine for ornament. Many ladies object to these veils, as they are apt to crush and conceal the fresh flowers and ostrich tips of summer hats, and are adopting instead a newer plan of wearing a straight piece of net put on under the hat brim, covering merely the face and sides, and fastened behind the coiffure. This is coquettish, becoming, and not warm. It is now considered *derigueur* to wear a veil in the street, and this at least serves the purpose of concealing in a measure the use of cosmetics, now so unfortunately prevalent. Gray grenadine with pink tinges, and crape gauze of the same shade, are used for morning veils. Dark bottle-green grenadine is used for traveling and general wear.

Instead of Watteau bows, with long ends hanging back of the neck, the favorite streamers now are two long ends of gros-grain ribbon from the back of the bonnet or hat. This ribbon is two and a half inches wide, and each streamer is a yard long.

The last additions to chatelaines are pretty little tablets for memoranda, with gold or else chased silver backs, matching the vinaigrette, fan chain and brooch. A carrier-pigeon is engraved on one side and the monogram of the wearer on the other.

Ruffs and fraises increase in fullness and in altitude until they are almost Elizabethan. Crepe lisse is the stylish material for wearing next the skin, but much of its dead whiteness is unbecoming; it is best to put one high side pleating of crepe lisse, with an over-frill of Valenciennes lace, and outside of this a ruff of the dress material, lined with silk of some becoming shade. A standing linen collar in English shape, with a double ruffle of box pleated muslin edged with lace placed outside of it, is considered very stylish for morning and for semi-dress afternoon wear. A favorite frill is of Swiss muslin three inches deep edged with narrow Mechlin lace, and an inch-wide insertion let in; the whole is then laid in shallow side pleats and basted standing in the neck of the dress, leaving the back its full height, and turning it down narrower about the throat. A simpler ruff is of sheer muslin edged with narrow thread lace, hemmed, and a cluster of tiny tucks below the hem. This would also answer for mourning if the lace were omitted. Ladies with fresh clear complexions wear linen ruffs in their morning dresses. These have an inch-wide hem turned over on the outside and hem-stitched. White crepe lisse pleating, with an outer pleating of black crepe lisse, is worn in the deepest mourning; it is even considered suitable for widows' mourning. Neckties and cravats are not used with fraises when there is also a fraise of the dress material; cravat bows are, however, necessary just below the throat. The prettiest bows for this purpose are of white organdy edged with lace. They consist of two fan-shaped ends, held in side pleats, and attached to two fluted or puffed loops of the muslin, with two other loops and a cross-strap of some light silk of a becoming shade.

Deep square sailor collars are worn with pleated blouse-waists of linen or cambric by young girls; ladies wear standing pleated frills around the neck and waists. —[Harper's Bazar.

Farm Notes.

POTATO BUGS.

Mr. A. S. Giles has one and one-half acre of potatoes. Every few days he and his two boys go through this patch, each armed with a little stick and a tin pan, in the bottom of which are ashes. This pan is held under the vines and as they are slightly rapped the pests drop in; and when enough are thus entrapped to make it an object, boiling water is poured on,—and the job is done. It takes not over two hours to go over the patch. If every potato patch is treated in this manner, we shall not hear loud lamentations another season.—[Chatauqua Farmer.

CHARCOAL FOR SICK CATTLE.

The following is copied from the Country Gentleman: Nearly all animals become sick from improper eating. In nine cases out of ten the digestion is wrong. Charcoal is the most efficient and rapid corrective. It will cure a majority of cases, if properly administered. An example of its use—the hired man came in with the intelligence that one of the finest cows was very sick, and a kind neighbor proposed the usual drugs and poisons. The owner being ill, and unable to examine the cow, concluded that the trouble came from some over-eating, and ordered a tea-cup of pulverized charcoal given in water. It was mixed, placed in a junk bottle, the head held upward, and the water, with its charcoal, poured downward. In five minutes an improvement was visible, and in a few hours the animal was in the pasture eating grass. Another instance of equal success occurred with a young heifer which became badly bloated by eating green apples after a hard wind. The bloat was so severe that the sides were almost as hard as a barrel. The old remedy, saleratus, was tried for the purpose of correcting the acidity; but the attempt to put it down always caused coughing and it did little good. Half a teacupful of powdered charcoal was next given. In six hours all appearance of the bloat had gone, and the heifer was well.

NEW REMEDY FOR THE POTATO BUG.

I send you my method of keeping off the various kinds (as we have some thirteen different kinds here) of potato bugs. When the bugs first appear in the spring I take a vessel of some kind and go through my vines, gather the bugs and put them in a tight vessel and keep them until I have enough, say two quarts, for a half acre of vines; then I place them in an iron pot which I fill with water. Place them over the fire in the open air, being careful not to inhale the steam, and boil them until they are thoroughly done; then I take the soup and a whitewash brush, and go over my vines and sprinkle them with it thoroughly. The result is the bugs all leave and will not return until the scent of the bugs is all gone, which is generally from two to four weeks, unless washed off by a very heavy dash of rain. Bugs will not eat bugs, at least the same specier. This method costs nothing but a little labor, whereas, all other kinds I have seen advertised do, and, as in these times farmers are not over flush with stamps, perhaps could not obtain them at the exact time they are needed.—[Iowa Homestead.

TO PREVENT HORSES KICKING IN THE STALL.

Give them a wider stall or turn them loose in a box stall. If neither is convenient to do, or fail to cure, take a piece of trace-chain, about two feet long, and fasten one end of it, with a strong strap, to the foot with which they kick. Or put a surcingle loosely around the animal, and pass a cord from the kicking foot through the girth, around the head in front of one ear and behind the other. Make the knots so they will not slip tight, and give a length for necessary motion.

VALUE OF LIME.

A writer in the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society, describing the permanence of the action of lime, says he knows a piece of land containing 166 acres which formerly grew nothing but heath. A good dressing of lime was applied on the surface of the sward which has nearly doubled its value. This was several years ago, and totally eradicated the heath. The lime this day appears in full condition, as its effects usually testify, from the richness and sweetness of the herbage, the texture of which has been entirely changed by the application of lime.

BRASS TIPS ON COW'S HORNS.

It is a good time to protect cattle from being gored by the sharp horns of animals of bad dispositions, just after a severe case of hooking has occurred; but it is a much better thing to apply the brass tips before any accident happens.

As soon as young steers or heifers show signs of being quarrelsome, they should have the end of their horns whittled to proper shape to receive the brass tips, which should be screwed on tight enough to stay.

They can be bought at any of the agricultural warehouses at such prices as one can better afford to pay, than to have an animal injured by being hooked with a sharp horn.—[N. E. Farmer.

CATTLE BREEDERS' MAXIMS.

There was much shrewd, practical common sense in almost everything the late James A. Brown, of Sangamon county, Ill., did and said in relation to stock growing, to which his life, as a farmer, was chiefly devoted. We have taken the following from his essay on, "The Rearing and Management of Cattle in Illinois," published in Vol. II, transactions State Agricultural Society;

"Use pure blooded males. Keep no more stock than you can keep well—and the young should always be improving. Never sell to the butcher or to anybody else, your best and thriftiest young females. Calves should be dropped the 1st of March to the 1st of May.

Never allow calves to run with their dams and suck at will, it injures both.

Milk the young cow as long as possible.

All cattle breeders should have two pastures for summer grazing, and change the stock from one to the other frequently.

Land intended for winter grazing should not be grazed in midsummer. The summer growth is needed for winter protection.

To render stock growing as profitable as it should be, good grass for winter and summer is indispensable."

The Berry Story—Tell it Right While You're About It.

The papers are rehashing the old Berry story, and they don't conclude it in accordance with the facts. This is the correct version: A celebrated comedian arranged with his green grocer, one Berry, to pay him quarterly; but Berry once sent in his account long before his quarter was due. Thereupon the comedian, in great wrath, called upon the grocer and said to him: "I say, here's a pretty *mull*, Berry; you have sent in your *bill*, Berry, before it is *due*, Berry. Your father, the *elder* Berry, would not have been such a *goose*, Berry, but you needn't look so *blue*, Berry, for I don't care a *straw*, Berry; and if you come again before *June*, Berry, I'll kick your *rasp*, Berry, until it is *black*, Berry."

THE prohibitory liquor law in Massachusetts sometimes gives rise to comic as well as tragic incidents, as at Holyoke, the other day, when a State constable, after an exciting chase, overhauled a truckman and seized upon the beer barrel in his wagon only to discover that its contents were offal instead of lager.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, July, 19, 1873.

MURDERER WALWORTH has commenced to learn shoe-making at Sing Sing.

LAWYER DREW says that COLFAX is a Christian statesman and honorable man. Now we want to see DREW's credentials. Will COLFAX furnish them?

THE *New Northwest* of Portland, Oregon, edited by a female, defends Senator MITCHELL HIPPLE and holds him blameless. JOHN ought to marry her at once.

GEORGE R. ROBERTS, Second Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, will be in executive charge during the absence of President THOMSON and Vice President SCOTT in Europe.

THE *Commercial* speaks of the "back pay bounty jumping steal," but we have yet to read one line in its columns condemnatory of the conduct of U. S. GRANT, who lobbied for, signed, and is to pocket one hundred thousand dollars of this very same steal.

NEW YORK and Baltimore are poking fun at Philadelphia for the great fuss her papers are making over the safe return of the steamship Pennsylvania, and which is justified by the gushing reports given. The N. Y. *Post* styles her "our national steamship" and thinks "it is proper that she should be petted and praised, for when she sinks the whole steamship property of a nation goes to the bottom of the sea."

THE *Gazette* has washed off its war paint and buried its little tomahawk towards the ring leaders of the Republican party. It is now satisfied to support any State ticket which may be nominated, assured in advance that it will be a good one, although there is no variation in the political programme. The *Evening Telegraph* is not so easily satisfied however, it proclaims war upon MACKEY & Co, and seems determined to fight it out. The *Commercial* has not expressed any opinion, but we feel assured it will not support any man for public position, on whose record there is the slightest taint. Its motto is Retrenchment and Reform, an honest ballot and an unbought Press.

THE last *Labor Tribune*, in a pretty hot article concerning a paragraph in an evening paper, remarks—"We regret to see the *Telegraph* join the rest of the city press in a tirade of abuse and misrepresentation on miners, at every opportunity." Now we would like to see the *Tribune* give day and date, letters and figures upon this question; as one of "the rest of the city press," we deny most emphatically that THE POST has in one single instance indulged "in a tirade of abuse and misrepresentation of the miners," or any other class of laborers. We presume the *Tribune* wrote the paragraph in question hastily, and fear it does not read THE POST as carefully as it ought. As regards the miners, so far from having any feeling adverse to their interests, this paper has always been the friend of the working men. We know that efforts have been made to create a contrary impression in the minds of that important class, but they have no foundation.

THE HYPOCRITES.

One is forcibly reminded of the old and oft repeated dodge of the pickpocket crying "stop thief" with the best of the pursuing crowd, as he reads the resolutions of the Republican State Conventions in Ohio, Maine, and Iowa upon the Credit Mobilier and the back pay affairs—those warts upon the beautiful nose of Radicalism. One would be tempted to hope that this game of promising one way before the election and performing another way after, had almost ceased to win: that the people who have been fooled to the very top of their bent by the hypocritical professions of extreme purity and of incorruptible patriotism; who, had they but looked, could have seen the Constitution undermined by the very men who had time and again sworn to support it, and who covered their baseness and corruption with a very thin robe of simulated patriotism—would at last become weary, and abandon their faith in the honesty of the veriest set of rogues who ever made politics a trade, and a profitable one too.

It was necessary however that some sort of a tub should be thrown to the very large whale which is after the Radical boat just now; and therefore these leaders with very grave faces and with as honest a look as they can put on, make an effort to create the belief that in good earnest they do denounce pretty much all the party has done in Congress. They have made this bi-annual denunciation regularly, preceding a congressional election; and we would not be in the least degree surprised, if in the convention in this State, one of the very first things they will do after nominating PAXSON and MACKEY would be to adopt a string of high sounding resolves in favor of honest men for office; and at the same time give the Credit Mobilier (the work their own hands did make,) as well as poor GEORGE EVANS, a whack of righteous indignation which will make them stagger a little, and bring up plaudits from their oft gulled followers.

THE SUCCESSION.

The New York *Herald* recently in several articles has been calling attention to the great danger which it assumes is menancing our free government, owing to the personal popularity of President GRANT, derived through his war record; and clinched by his party strength as the head and front of the Radical Republican organization. It refers to the probability of his nomination to a third term in the Presidential office, by the Republicans, because of his personal popularity, and because of his strong partizan position. The *Herald* dwells forcibly upon the dangers of dictatorship in our country, and refers to the corruptions which mark the present administration; but does not at present see how GRANT is to be prevented from being nominated and elected; or how we are to get rid of the probable consequent dictatorship. This, in a nut-shell, is the substance of the *Herald's* reasoning; and we are not prepared to dispute the cogency of the views presented, viewed from the same stand point taken by it. All reflecting men, no matter what may be their special political bias, may concede that a dictatorship is the worst form of government that we, as Americans could encountre, provided it springs from and is the outgrowth of corruption. If it were possible for GRANT now to become a dictator, either directly or indirectly, as indicated by the *Herald*, by nominating his successor, there can be no question that it would spring from and be the off-shoot and outgrowth of terrible corruption.

While the corruption seems to be perfectly understood and admitted, the argument is, that the political power of GRANT is such that it appears almost useless to attempt to supercede him by the nomination of any other man in the Republican ranks.

As Democrats, we are ready to grant that it is quite unlikely that any other man in the Republican party can get the nomination in opposition to GRANT and his clique. The remedy for the evils so clearly and forcibly pictured by the *Herald*, is not a attainable thorough the Republican party; the same bad results will accrue to the country, whether GRANT nominates himself, or whether he nominates some other; provided that party should be successful.

From present appearances, the corrupt crew, with GRANT as their nominal head, will soon show their hand, as the expression is; and we say the sooner the better.

The honest, fair dealing men throughout the United States need not look for any cessation of corrupt practices under the present administration; they will continue to the end. As the *Herald* truly says, let GRANT do what he may, he cannot be successfully impeached. This we must suffer, and endure as best we can; we see no help for it; but while no relief can be hoped for through any action of the Republican party, the skies are bright if we look in the right direction, towards the Democratic party. No other can save the country from its present demoralization and extravagance. It is worse than folly to talk of a new organization to defeat the wiles of the politicians who now control our government. If it cannot be accomplished through the Democratic party, it cannot be accomplished at all. Let there be ever so many local organizations upon local issues or special political points, unless these turn for support to the Democratic party, and lean upon its unmistakeable strength, they will effect little if anything, in the political world at the present juncture.

The time for disintegration of the corrupt Republican organization is at hand. Its cement, the stolen money of the people, is not strong enough longer to hold together its mercenary cliques. So many are, like Oliver, asking for more, that some must be disappointed. Here is the safety valve of our Republic.

As Democrats, we need not care what the politicians of that condemned Radical party may do. All that is necessary for us at this time is to be firm and consistent, and true to our ancient political integrity. There is no such word as *fail* in our coming vocabulary. Let us nominate honest men, and elect them. What is needed to correct the huge abuses of our national and state affairs, is honesty; nothing else will do it, and if we wait till the Republican party sends honest men to represent the people, we may have to wait too long. If the *Herald* is really sincere in its desire to save our country from the gigantic evils it so clearly foreshadows, the way to do it is perfectly plain.

MIXED SCHOOLS.

The colored people here have been agitating the question of mixed schools; but it seems they are all divided among themselves, and last night a colored member of the Legislative Council made a speech in which he opposed the whole system, and insisted that the proposition was wrong. It is admitted by the most intelligent colored people that mixed schools would do more harm to their own race than to the whites. This is really taking issue with Senator SUMNER, who in a recent letter declared that the schools should be conducted without distinction of color.

So reads a Washington dispatch. It begins to look as if the "most intelligent colored people" excel their white trash advocates in good, common sense.

A LODGE of Odd Fellows in Indiana has dropped the name of COLFAX. Parents having children of that name are doing likewise—the name is too closely associated with stealing and perjury.

THERE used to live a law-giver in the northern part of the State, a solid, if not sanctified subsoiler, who, in the days of his greatness, was known the country over as "Boots." He was a man of horse sense, as stubborn as his own mules, as fiery as his own untamed bulls, and as sturdy as his fat oxen. He was the farmer's friend because he was a farmer himself. "Boots" may be dead, and probably is, for it is many years since his unpolished cowhides clumped through the halls of legislation; but he is our ideal of a candidate for Governor now.

If the original or his counterpart were nominated at the no party or all-parties convention on the 30th, there would be no difficulty in electing him. The feeling abroad is that if we are to have reform and purification it must be through the agency of the territorial Democracy. There is no lack of brains among the hard handed men of field and forest. They read the newspapers and do their own thinking, and they are just now impressed with the importance of doing a little voting on their own account. The State may as well be turned over to their keeping.

The foregoing, which we clip from a Cincinnati paper, refers to an old acquaintance who had slipped from our memory for a score of years or so. Time was when BEAVER's boots were celebrated in Columbus, where he represented Trumbull County in the State Senate; in fact these very boots were made the inspiration of the Buckeye muse, and the "rough cow-hide" of which they were made, with the "free-soil within, free-soil without," made patent to the reading world a fact well known in Westmoreland county,—ere JOHN had been carried off to Ohio by the joint operation of a land speculation and a fit of emigration—that from the day they first became BEAVER's boots until the extra half-soling and the "foxing" with fair leather which JOHN affected had all been used up, they remained entirely ignorant of the uses of the blacking brush. JOHN was a character. He was as rough as a chestnut burr and as tough as hickory. Without any early education but such as he would pick up in such schools as the vicinity of Grapeville afforded fifty years ago, he started for the then far West, which at that day centered at St. Louis. On his return, having sown his wild oats, he settled down to the plough; but he was ambitious and resolved to study law—lawyers at that period having a higher relative position in the community than they now enjoy, whether from the growth of the outsiders or the decay of the profession, we leave for experts to decide. Study law he did and was generally credited with having puzzled his examining committee, for he had a memory like a burr-millstone; an impression made on it never became erased. He had committed all the legal "definitions" to memory, and the committee reported favorably from necessity. Diffidence was not one of his failings, and he rapidly acquired practice in his own county, and after a while would come into our own courts and measure swords with the best of them. In 1842 or thereabouts he swap some real-estate in this city for a fine body of land in Trumbull county, and removed to Ohio. There he was in his element, rough as the roughest and sharp as the sharpest, (and that is saying a good deal for his sharpness,) he was successful as a lawyer and as a farmer; besides at long last he found himself in a county where the majority of the people thought as he did in politics. They sent him to the Senate, where we question whether he found a head as hard or a fist or a foot as big as his own. If he is above ground still, but we fear he is not, the move to make him Governor will doubtless interest him, and if successful bring about a large emigration from Westmoreland county.

WHAT GRANT THINKS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

We beg the attention of our Republican readers especially, to the following extracts from a Republican paper in relation to the President of the United States. It is within the range of possibility that those who look beyond mere party lines may be brought to a halt, and not imitate the reckless commander of a vessel approaching through a fog, a dangerous coast, rush on hidden rocks to destruction. Speaking of the selection of a chief justice the journal alluded to says:

He might take a notion that Judge Durell, of Louisiana, or Judge Delahay, of Kansas, or Judge Sherman, of Ohio, or Judge Dick Busteed, of Alabama, would do well enough for the place. He probably could not tell why Pomeroy, of Kansas, or Schenck, of London, or Bingham, of Ohio, should not have it. If Cameron of Pennsylvania, or Chandler, of Michigan, or Carpenter, of Wisconsin, Conkling, of New York, or Boutwell of Massachusetts, wanted it, and brought a tremendous pressure in support of their claims, he would never think of smiling at them. We may be very thankful that Ben. Butler does not seem to care about it; for if he wished to get it, and should begin to work things up in his particular way we would have reason to be fearful of the consequence.

Grant hasn't much of an opinion of the Supreme Court, or its style. He showed this a couple of years ago, when he nominated two members of it (Strong and Bradley) for the express purpose of securing a reversal of one of the most important decisions ever rendered by Chief-Justice Chase. There has been a great outcry lately against those voters of Illinois who elected a Judge pledged to interpret certain laws as they understood them. We didn't hear as much of an uproar when Grant nominated the aforenamed Justices to upset the previously rendered judgment involving legal tenders. In doing this Grant had no ill intention. But he showed what kind of opinion he held about the Supreme Court.

If Grant fails to make a proper nomination to the Chief Justiceship—if he gives it to anybody as a political reward or on grounds of personal favoritism or relationship—if he nominate any subscriber or present-giver—if he nominate any person palpably unfit by reason of character or reputation—we must trust, in the name of our judicial tradition, in the name of all that is respectable in our political systems, that Heaven will vouchsafe to the Senate such grace and wisdom as may be necessary for the occasion.

It is painful to use such language; but, in view of what we have seen, there is cause of apprehension about what we may see.

FAIR FOR BOTH SIDES.

Mr. PATTON, of Bradford County a member of the Constitutional Convention offered the other day a section in relation to the publication of all advertisements and legal notices emanating from Courts and public offices, in not less than two papers of opposite politics. This was certainly a fair proposition, towards the minority, who pay their share of the expense and are entitled to a knowledge of public acts, yet the vote developes the fact, that members from strong Democratic counties, whose local papers have a sure thing of all the advertising were afraid the division might reduce their patronage, voted against it, and so with Republicans. They did not elevate their vision above their local interests. The proposition of Mr. PATTON was fair to both parties and should have been adopted. We shall publish the yeas and nays as soon as we receive them in an official form. The rejected section read as follows:

All advertisements and legal notices emanating from the courts and public offices in the respective counties of this Commonwealth, now or hereafter required to be published for public or private information, shall be printed in not less than two newspapers (if so many be issued) in the county where such courts or public offices are situated, one of which said newspapers shall be of the minority political party in said county having the largest circulation; the rates for such publication or advertising to be fixed by law.

THE CHAIRMANSHIP.

The suggestion of the Waynesburg *Messenger* naming the Hon. WM. MCCLELLAND for Chairman of the Democratic State Committee has been most favorably received by Press and party throughout the State. A correspondent in yesterday's Harrisburg *Patriot* says:

Without intending any disparagement of the qualifications of any other gentleman mentioned in connection with this position, I would suggest HON. WILLIAM M'CLELLAND, of Pittsburgh, late member of Congress from the Lawrence district, as a person eminently qualified to discharge its duties. Mr. M'CLELLAND'S record in Congress is unimpeachable, and his decision of character, methodical mind, and indomitable energy are qualities which stamp him peculiarly as an organizer and leader. Under his management the short campaign which we are to have this year would be made sharp and decisive. The prediction is here confidently made that if this gentleman is selected as the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee the Democratic vote that will be polled at the next election will be at least ten per cent. greater proportionately than that of our antagonists.

ONE WHO MEANS BUSINESS.

THE large deficit in the funds of the Freedman's Bureau, a good portion of which was used by that "Christian soldier" and Radical hypocrite, General O. O. HOWARD, in establishing the University bearing his name is thus commented upon by the Chicago *Tribune*:

Gen. Howard has been President of the University, and during the last five years has been extremely liberal towards it, making donations of large sums of his own money. Though nominally President, he has been absent from the city, and on that account has declined any salary. Recently some one has obtained access to the records and found that, on motion of Senator Pomeroy, one of the Trustees, large sums of "back-pay" have been voted the General, The recent exhibit made by Fred Douglass denies vehemently that any money was paid him that he had not earned. On comparing the list of donations made by Gen. Howard with the money voted to him for services never rendered, they correspond so nearly that it indicates that what he gave with one hand he got back in the other, and that, while enjoying the reputation and glory of a liberal benefactor to the University, he was receiving quietly from the institution a sum equal to his gifts. His list of donations foots up $16,906, and his receipts $17,583, so he is at this time $677 ahead. It is a curious thing, also, that while Senator Pomroy was, as Trustee, voting away the money of the institution to Gen. Howard, the latter, as a Christian of established reputation, was certifying to the people of Kansas that Pomeroy was one of the purest and most exemplary Christian statesmen in the land, and that Kansas and the whole country would suffer greatly should his piety and his example to the rising generation be withdrawn from the Senate. About the same time, the Rev. Dr. Newman was certifying to the Methodist clergymen of Iowa a like character for Brother Harlan, and begging them to see that the recipient of Durant's check for $10,000 was re-elected to the Senate. We do not desire to question Gen. Howard's honesty, or his piety, or his Christian rectitude; but we think it is his misfortune that these things are forever pushed before the public, and insisted upon as a complete answer to unsettled accounts and full answer to apparent deficit. It is his misfortune that the squad of men at Washington who make a trade of their religious professions have been unmasked and exposed as hypocrites. These men, with or without his consent, have always included General Howard in their list of unusually-righteous and notoriously-Christian coadjutors. They have worn the cloak of religion to hide their enormities, and now General Howard has, from association, to bear the suspicion which attaches to that whole brood of traffickers in Christian profession. It may be set down as generally true, that any man who frequently makes public parade of his Christianity is a rascal.

THE German press seems to have formed conflicting opinions regarding the appearance and disposition of the Shah, so much that the *Berliner Wespen* has taken the pains to collect all the information given to the public on the subject, and produces a rather bewildering portrait of the Persian monarch in this style:

The Shah is corpulent, thin, of a noble, thoroughly vulgar mien; tall, very short, and wears a black, remarkably variegated, entirely yellow uniform. His eyes are dim and fiery. He observes acutely, looks on everything with indifference and wears gold spectacles made of steel. He is almost entirely bald, and a conical cap of cloth constantly covers his luxuriant falling hair. He drinks Madeira and Champagne exclusively, and lets nothing pass his lips but water. Gentle as he is he took great pleasure in the roaring of the beasts at the Zoological Gardens, and rejoiced with his native cruelty at the bouquets presented to him there. He likes nothing but a voluptuous table and the ballet, and came to Europe only in the interest of his people to learn the progress of civilization. Towards ladies he is in a general very gallant, severe, tender, and wild. He is forty two years of age, born in 1843, and has already been a quarter of century on the Persian throne, the ornament of which he has become in this short period of his reign, and in which it has been impossible for him to gain the love of his people.

WHEN the farmers' movement first began to assume formidable proportions the Administration organs were untiring in their efforts to impress upon the farmers the absolutely diabolical nature of all politics and the certain ruin which would follow should they meddle at all with them. But the recent unqualified censure which the farmers have passed upon Administration corruption, exempting not even the President for his signature to the Salary swindle, has shown the organs that their advice is unheeded, and they are now on a new tack. Since the farmers are desirous of having a voice in politics, why of course, say the organs, our party is the one for them to join. Perhaps the farmers will be beguiled by this sort of talk, Perhaps they will be willing to take back their resolutions against the Salary swindle, but it doesn't look a bit that way now. In fact they seem to have caught that infection which fills the average organist with such horror, independence, having for their political creed no other principle save hostility to corruption. This certainly will not lead them into the Administration camp.

THE Liverpool *Post* says that the yellow fever with the aid of an unusually stagnant atmosphere, is now bursting forth on the west coast of Africa. In spite of every precaution it steals on board nearly every vessel which approaches the coast. The African royal mail steamer Liberia on her last voyage lost five of her crew from the fever: the steamers Benin and Loanda lost about the same number, and another of the company's steamers lost nearly all her crew at Sierra Leone. In order to dissipate the miasma the captain of one of the vessels makes it a rule when near the coast to light sea-coal fires. The ravages of the yellow fever have been so destructive that the natives have become hardened and brutal in their conduct, and utterly lost to all sense of honesty or decency.

THIS striking obituary notice is said to have been published on the death of a Western Congressman: "He returned his back pay to the Treasury, and met his God with a clear conscience."

THE *World* of Saturday thus refers to Orangemen and Orange parades, and which concludes with some very good advice to their opponents:

It is a society which has done nothing that we are aware of in any one of the three continents—for Australia is entitled to be called a continent—in which it has effected a lodgment, to redeem it from utter contempt. It has done nothing save the stirring up of a strife which, if it had not been artificially kept alive, would long ago have subsided and been forgotten. The battle of the Boyne which the Orangemen insult Irishmen who are not Orangemen by celebrating, with every circumstance of insult which the civil authorities will allow them was not even a victory by one faction of Irishmen over another. If it had been, the course of those who profess and call themselves Christians, whether they call themselves Catholics or Protestants, would have been to let the memory of it die out, as the memory of all civil feuds ought to be left to die out. But it was a victory won by foreigners over Irishmen which a society of Irishmen, contemptible in point of numbers and more contemptible in every other point, insists upon celebrating, not indeed in Ireland, where as a rule Orangemen are of a meek and lowly temper, but in American capitals and under the protection of American police. These people invoke the protection of the police not as American citizens but as Irishmen in observing as a day of triumph a day which to nine Irishmen out of every ten is a day of shame and humiliation.

But, while all this is proper to be said, it is proper also to be said that they must be protected in the exercise of the privilege, since it has been extended to them, which they ought to be ashamed of themselves to ask or to exercise. A man is little better than a savage who will not refrain in a foreign country from exhibiting the indecent joy over the woes of his countrymen which he would be afraid to exhibit in his own country. But a man is no better than a savage who cannot permit himself to be "crowed over" by a petty faction of malignant persons, whose parade he is not compelled to witness, without resorting to the casual paving stone and the wild shillelagh for his vindication. We have strong hopes that no Irishman will be foolish enough to attempt any interference with the parade to-day. If any do, the consequences—which will assuredly be grievous to them—will be upon their own heads. The Roman Catholic priesthood have behaved with great tact and sense heretofore on occasions like this. It will not be their fault if any Irish Roman Catholic shall get himself into a deserved difficulty by making a disturbance to-day. Nor will it be the fault of the societies of Irish Roman Catholics upon which the responsibility of former riots has falsely been put. These societies have given plain warning that their countenance is not to be looked for by any member of them who shall commit any act of illegal violence. It is to be hoped, therefore, that peaceable people will abstain from going to see the Orange procession, which is not an alluring spectacle; and it is to be expected that people not peaceable who may attend it with the view of molesting, will receive the penalty which they will surely have deserved.

THE LUCK OF THE PRESIDENT.

A Silver Fortune for the Hero of Appomattox.

[From the Georgetown (Col.) Miner, July 3.]

When President Grant stopped at Idaho Springs for a few minutes, during his recent flying trip to Colorado, he was approached, in the parlors of the Beebee House, by an enthusiastic admirer, who had come from the mountains to pay his respects to the Chief Executive of the Nation, and who, after a cordial hand-shaking, handed to the General an envelope, containing a deed, properly signed and acknowledged, of "one undivided half interest in and to the ——— Lode, or Lead, situated in ——— Gulch, Clear Creek County," etc. Before the President could recover from his surprise the giver was gone; and may Heaven's blessing go with him, for we shall have nothing more to say concerning him. The lode he thus generously divided may contain hidden in its depths the wealth of an empire, but it has yet to be disclosed. Other friends crowded in and saluted the great soldier, and, just as the carriage which was to convey him away drove up to the door, a man entered the parlor in some haste, approached the President, and in a few words told him that he had been with him through the Peninsular campaign, and was present at the final consummation of the war; that he had long wanted to pay his humble tribute to the great commander, and begged his acceptance of the enclosed—handing him a sealed package; and then quickly turned away and was lost in the crowd.

This package was also found to contain a good and sufficient deed conveying to Ulysses S. Grant "one undivided one-half interest in and to" a certain silver-bearing lode situated in the lower end of the county. We would give the name of the mine, but for the fact that the giver was, and still is, reticent about the matter, and that Gen. Grant, for reasons of his own, did not have the deed recorded, and it would be a breach of confidence in us to disclose the name and location of the property. Then, too, a patent to the premises will soon be applied for, and unprincipled men might file adversely.

At the time of the giving of the deed as mentioned above, the only development on the lode was a shaft at the discovery, some thirty feet deep, which showed some mineral, but very much scattered; but about six weeks since the remaining half-owner (whom we shall call Roberts—as that is not his name), went down the mountain about three hundred feet from the discovery, and started a drift on the lode. He kept very quiet but worked with a will, and has reaped his reward; for after driving some fifty feet he came upon a body of ore abundant enough and rich enough to turn the brain of the oldest pro-pector. The bare statement of the wealth disclosed would sound like some story of the "Thousand and One Nights," and would seem incredible to any one unacquainted with the rich mineral deposits sometimes found in this region. Roberts continued to drive the drift, which is now about 100 feet in length, and nearly under the discovery. The body of ore has, if anything, increased in size, and for fifty feet the pay streak varies from twelve inches to four feet in width. It is mostly gray copper and brittle silver, and is wonderfully rich. We were told of an assay of one specimen which showed a coin value of $19,280 to the ton. There has been no stopping as yet, but in running the drift Roberts has taken out some eleven tons of first class ore, which will probably average 1,500 ounces, and which is, we understand, to be shipped to Germany. There is at the lowest calculation (so we are informed) $50,000 in sight, and nobody knows the extent or width of the pocket.

Thus the matter stands. Roberts has said nothing, and has shipped his ore away without disclosing to anybody the richness or the location of the lode—there are, probably, not five persons who know about either. The deed to the President has not yet been put upon record; but he is, of course, informed regarding the value of his Colorado property. What his future course will be we do not know; we respectfully suggest, however that the President insist that our Delegate to Congress, Hon. J. B. Chaffee, who is an experienced miner, shall come to Colorado at once and look after the property.

Senator Thurman.

[From The World.]

Senator Thurman's entertaining chat with a Cincinnati reporter disapproving the so called Allen County movement, and deriding the silly gabble of Republican politicians and newspapers about the dissolution of the Democratic party, is a fair index of what true Democrats think and feel in all parts of the country, whether or not they have the great Ohio Senator's gifts of terse and felicitous expression. In our judgment there never has been a time when the Democracy were more determined at all events to stand together than now. They welcome allies from every quarter, but they have had their fill of coalitions. They propose to stand by their flag, for the faith. And in New York State they are as confident of victory as we ever desire the party to be when it has the work of the campaign till to do.

[Baltimore Gazette.]

A sensible man is Senator Thurman, of Ohio. He is opposed to mongrelism, and advises the Democracy to stand by their own colors, and everywhere "run a straight-out ticket, with candidates of known acceptibilities." A salient point in this programme, it will be observed, is the nomination of the best men in the party, and the discarding of such applicants for office as will weaken the ticket by reason of moral or mental unfitness. To be successful, this policy must be adhered to, "let it jostle whom it may!"

Beaver County Democracy.

The Democratic Convention of Beaver county met on Monday and made the following nominations: Assembly—Charles Cheney; Prothonotary—C. R. Lester; Treasurer—Chas. B. Hurst; Commissioner—David Patton; Jury Commissioner—Gen. John Sterling; Poor House Director—Nich. Todd; Trustees of Academy—Thomas McCreerya nd Jas. Barnes.

Jas. H. McCreery, Esq., was elected delegate to the State Convention, and W. B. Dunlap, Frank Wilson, Esq., and Dr. W. W. Simpson, were appointed as legislative conferees and senatorial delegate conferees. The ticket is a good one, and you may expect a good fight from the Beaver county Democracy.

DEMOCRAT.

DON'T SIT AROUND WAITING FOR LUCK.

Ho! ye who listless and moping
Sit dismally twirling your thumbs,
And gloomily waiting and watching
For something that thus never comes;
You might just as well, foolish mortals,
Expect you'll by lightning be struck;
One will happen as soon as the other!
Don't stand around waiting for luck.

There's a saying—a good and true one—
(Take courage, you poor one who delves
With a stout heart so bravely) that "Heaven
Will help those who first help themselves;"
And you'll find, if you wish for good fortune,
A pretty good way is to tuck
Up your shirt-sleeves and start out and find it.
Don't sit around waiting for luck

You may pine and mope on forever—
Find fault and deplore your hard fate—
But you'd better remember the proverb
And act on it ere it's too late;
You may pout and grumble forever—
Just so long you will find you are stuck
In the mire of sloth and abasement—
Don't sit around waiting for luck!

There is wealth to be had—go and seek it!
And with it get honor and fame;
By the sweat of your brow you can gain them,
And carve for yourself a proud name;
But to do this takes tact and ambition,
Persistency, hope—and some pluck.
Are you ready?—then lose not a moment!
Don't sit around waiting for luck!

THE NIAGARA FALLS CALAMITY.

How it Happened—The Victims.

The Buffalo Commercial of Monday gives the following particulars of the accident at Niagara Falls of the 4th instant:

"On Thursday afternoon, towards evening, a gentleman and lady, accompanied by a brother of the latter, about twelve years of age, called at Mr. Flommervelt's hotel, Chippewa, and engaged board for a day or two. They were on foot, and came from the direction of the Falls. After tea they engaged the landlord's boat and took a ride up the creek, accompanied by a resident of Chippewa. The next day, Friday, the lady and gentleman informed the landlord of their intention of getting married, and as they could get no license at the place they went to Welland. At the latter place they were refused a license for some reason, but were finally furnished with the document by getting the bartender of the hotel at which they stopped to bail, a requirement that attaches to such a proceeding as getting married in Canada.

"They returned to Chippewa, intending to be married that evening, as the gentleman informed Mr. Flommervelt. At four in the afternoon the party of three again engaged the boat for a ride on the creek, and were again warned about the danger of going into the river. They did not heed the warning, and in less than one half hour they were all over the Canadian Falls.

"Parties on both sides of the river saw them as soon as they were in the current, and witnessed the fruitless attempt of a poor oarsman to save the lives of those so dear to each other. The poor man would not row up the river, when the current would throw the boat around, and he would then row in every possible direction until they reached the breakers, then by some means one oar was thrown from the oarlock and all hopes of safety vanished. They were then seen to huddle together in the middle of the boat till the dip was reached when the craft probably capsized and they were seen no more. Parties standing on the banks of the American side drove immediately to the ferry, where they found pieces of the boat.

"Nothing is known of their residence, excepting what the boy told in the absence of the parties at Welland. He gave Toronto as the residence of himself and sister, and some small village near Cleveland as the present home of his intended brother-in-law. The girl had no baggage, but was ordinarily dressed. The police magistrate at Chippewa searched the young man's valise, but could find nothing by which to identify him. The general opinion is that the man formerly lived in Canada, had been 'to the states,' and made considerable money, and had met the girl and her brother at some point agreed upon, she evidently having ran away from her parents.

"Yesterday the rumor was current that two of the bodies were in the Whirlpool, having been seen by several on Saturday afternoon. Our reporter visited the spot and with a glass watched for a couple of hours, but could discover nothing like corpses excepting a couple of dead horses, which made a turn round the circle every fifteen minutes.

"Early Saturday morning the corpse of a young lady was discovered at the mouth of the Niagara River, at Youngstown, which some think is that of the unfortunate girl; but this does not seem probable, as several days usually elapse before they come to the surface in comparatively still water.

"Nothing was found on the body but a plain gold ring and a pair of gaiters. It was interred at Youngstown yesterday afternoon.

"Up to a late hour last night there had been no inquiries made by the relations of the deceased parties, either at Chippewa, Clifton or the Falls, a circumstance that adds still more to the mysteries surrounding the melancholy event.

"P. S.—It is now stated that the name of the young man was John Elliott; and that of the young woman Margaret Rollinston, both being from Cincinnati. We cannot vouch for the correctness of the report."

Brides at Niagara.

[Cor. Boston Post.]

The New York bride smacks of the Avenue and keeps her society manners perfectly intact, even with all the novelty of the situation. She accepts her matronhood as she has her belleship—quite naturally, and as a matter of course. She has come to her kingdom and reigns over it as though she had been Queen all her gay girlish life. The Boston bride is quite and self-sustained, her manner being as essentially that of Beacon Hill as the New Yorker's is of Murray Hill. She attracts less than she of Gotham, but she wins more surely. Her dress is more subdued, but no less elegant, the extreme of mode is softened, individualized, as Boston women do individualize their costumes, not characterized by her dress. If she doesn't belong to the Woman's Club, which is very likely she does, and did not hear Miss Phelps' paper on Dress Reform, she yet has good taste and originality—sufficient to make her dress a part of herself, in place of becoming a lay figure for the dress to show upon. And if she has not abolished corsets and panniers, she yet wears them sensibly and modestly, as a sensible, modest girl should, and makes pretty artistic pictures of herself, by the quick perceptions, cultivated taste and inherent good sense which all New England girls have as a rule, and which tell her what to wear, and how to wear it. The Southern and Western brides are more demonstrative; wear their new dignities with more parade, just as they do their clothes. With them there is no attempt at deception. They are off on their bridal tour, with trunks full of pretty clothes, and they are perfectly willing that the whole world should share in their happiness, quite unconscious that the world laughs cynically at their pretty play, and prophesies the serious work-a-day life that is pretty sure to follow; the awakening that must come after the dream is over. So it laughs in its sleeves and prophesies in a corner all well and good, but don't let them see the one nor hear the other. In the warmth of June sunshine, and the bloom and perfume of June roses, don't talk about the work and the reality; that all belongs to another season of the year and another portion of life. All they have to do with now is the cheeriness of the sun and the perfumes of the flowers; there is time enough for realities by and by. There is such a sense of newness about everything; the trunks are fresh and clean, without a spot of dust or soil on the white canvas covers; they must even demand respect from the most careless baggage-master, and appeal to the tender mercies of the pitiless porter. The initials stand out clear and black, freshly painted, the new initials, which the little bride has scarcely learned to recognize as her own. The Russian leather bags and shawl straps are gay and bright, and the comfortable gray traveling wraps have not yet shaken the smell of the shop from their folds. New dresses sweep into dinner; new hats go out for drives and promenades; new jewelry shines in the ears and on the arms and necks of all the new comers. New chatelaines hang from new Russia leather belts, and from them depend all the new knick-knacks and trifles that fashion has furnished for the purpose. Club-handled parasols or umbrellas. Trianon fans—immense objects, with an entire landscape painted on each side, or, in place of the landscape, an aviary or flower garden, a pocket for the handkerchief—an oxydized silver smelling bottle, and as many more tuings as can be conveniently carried. These were all bridal gifts, and consequently must be worn. A mere looker-on might feel shabby in the midst of all this newness, but there is the pleasing consciousness always with him that he is of no account and no one notices him. His isolation is so complete in a place thronged with human life; he is as completely isolated as though he were in the depth of a wilderness. He sees and is not seen, studies and is not studied in return and even the fact of his being a "newspaper man" gives him no prestige at Niagara in June.

A PRINCELY INHERITANCE.

A Harrisburg School Girl Becomes the Possessor of a Fortune of Over $1,500,000.

The will of Thomas M'Kee, of Allegheny, whose death was announced a few days ago, has been filed in the register's office. Nettie Adelia M'Kee, a daughter aged about twenty years, who has spent a portion of her time attending school in this city, is made the sole possessor of her father's immense wealth, estimated at from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000. The will dated March 2, 1870, is voluminous, having three or four codicils appended.

The deceased owned about 207 acres of land above Harrisburg, extending from the river to the school house in Susquehanna township at which elections are held and embracing the driving park and Hoffman's woods. This property he inherited from his father John M'Kee, who lived on the estate nearly a century ago. He was an Indian trader and was an agent under William Penn to negotiate treaties with the red men. The founder of Pennsylvania had reserved about 1,200 acres of land above this city, and though M'Kee's position and the fact that he was married to a woman in whose veins Indian blood coursed over 400 acres were transferred to him. Half of this property is now owned by Hamilton Alricks, D. W. Gross and others, having been sold to them by Alexander M'Kee, deceased brother of Thomas M'Kee, who has just died.

The elder M'Kee also obtained many other possessions by virtue of his relations with William Penn and the Indians, among them hundreds of acres of land in Allegheny county, to which place he removed between the years 1780 and 1790. John M'Kee had three sons, the last of whom living was Thomas M'Kee, who had inherited the immense estate by the death of his father and brothers.

The colossal fortune of Thomas M'Kee, as has already been stated, goes to his only child. According to his will she is to have all his household furniture, thirty-three shares of stock in the Steubenville and Middletown turnpike company, all his money and other personal property, and all his real estate in Stowe township, Allegheny county, comprising a tract of land of over 400 acres; also fifty-five acres in Chartiers township, 207 acres and 127 perches in Susquehanna township, Dauphin county, eleven lots in Allegheny City and four lots in Rock Island, Illinois. The daughter is requested not to encumber the estate by any mortgage on her own account or for any husband to whom she may be married and not to divide the property but retain it whole, living on the rents, issues and profits thereof.

The will names as the executors Thomas Jones, jr., and Colonel Thomas M. Bayne, the latter a cousin of Miss M'Kee, but one of the codicils revokes the former appointment and makes Colonel Bayne sole executor. The remaining codicils bequeath to the daughter three lots acquired after making the will.—[Harrisburg Patriot.

The Kind of Women to Marry.

Rev. H. A. Henderson's Louisville lecture: The lecturer closed with some advice to young men. They must eliminate from their idea of woman all her false adornments. Think of her in her plain dress of muslin—minus her rats and mice, panniers and frizzes, seated at his breakfast table. May you succeed in getting a true girl for a wife, full of womanly sweetness—one who will look as well at the breakfast table as when she bewitched you with the arts of the toilet; one who will not demand a carriage when you need a cart; one that will not demand a mansion when you have only a cottage to offer; one who will be satisfied with plain dresses when you cannot afford brocades; one that will entertain your friends on a dollar when you cannot afford a banquet; one that will plant flowers in your yard and insist on your whitewashing the fence; one that will be to you the ornament, pride and magnet of that dearest place on earth—"home, sweet home."

At a balloon ascension at Lafayette, on the Fourth, a live bear was taken up. The beast was attached to the balloon by harness, and as he went up and came down he uttered the most piteous cries. The balloon went but two squares and alighted on a roof. The bear used his claws to the best advantage on the shingled roof, but the balloon was too powerful for him, and it dragged him into the street, where he fell upon a pile of bricks, receiving serious injuries.

MORAL SONG ON MONEY.

Money is not happiness;
Wealth may co-exist with gout;
Buys the physic, ne'ertheless,
Which you can't be cured without.

Money is not mutton; no,
Money is not beer or wine;
But to lack it is to owe
Grievous bills, or not to dine.

Money occupies the purse;
Happiness is in the mind,
Else its station is the reverse;
Woe with indigence combined.

Happiness you purchase through
Money that you wisely spend.
Money is the means unto
Happiness, and that's the end.

Who can keep a conscience clear,
Who can have a mind at rest,
That of ruin lives with fear
Ever gnawing at his breast?

Others' happiness your own,
Would you render if you could?
'Tis by money's aid alone
You can do your species good.

Happiness he may, below,
Find, with money who abounds;
None else can until they go
To the Happy Hunting Grounds.

Money when a man decries'
Ten to one his bond is due,
And that presently he tries
Out of cash to swindle you.
Punch.

Colors of the Planets.

[Appleton's Journal.]

The colors of the planets present interesting subjects for study in three different departments of astronomical investigation, either observed by the naked eye, seen through the telescope or examined by the spectroscope.

The most familiar and accessible field of research is found in the colors which the planets exhibits to the naked eye. Each of the five visible planets has an individuality as characteristic as that which distinguishes the members of the same family, and this difference depends largely on the peculiarity of coloring. Jupiter, the giant of the solar family, is classed as a white star, although to our vision, there is a yellow tinge blended with the whiteness. When shining in full glory on the dark background of the midnight sky, it is impossible to mistake him for any other star in the firmament. When he is morning or evening star, he is sometimes mistaken for Venus. But careful attention will easily detect the difference for Venus is the more brilliant, while the tint of her light is a much softer and more creamy white. There is an indescribable loveliness about this planet, which belongs to no other object in the heavens, and which is largely due to the beaming color she reflects. Mercury is also a white planet, but differing entirely from each of the others. His nearness to the sun gives him a peculiar, sparkling hue, which can never be forgotten by those who have been fortunate enough to catch a view of the shy planet. He is sometimes called the "Sparkler," from this circumstance.

Mars is a red star, and was called the "Fiery One" by the Greeks on account of his ruddy light. In ancient times, his appearance was looked upon as the harbinger of war. This planet has lost a portion of his deep red color, and the cause of the change has long been a subject of discussion. It is now ascribed to certain changes taking place in the color of the constituents.

Saturn shines with a dull yellow color. This, with his slow movement and dismal hue, accounts for the unlucky influence ascribed to him by astrologists. Thus we have sparkling white, creamy white, golden white, deep red, and dull yellow, for the colors of the visible planets; and, after a little observation, it is easy to detect each planet by the color it reflects.

But the telescope reveals in some of the planets peculiarities of colors which are found in nothing else in the heavens. They are the only objects which are actually variegated; for they present, side by side, in belts, bands, and clouds, tints of almost every imaginable color. But the observation of the remarkable phenomena is comparatively recent. Such is the distance separating us from these outer worlds, and such the delicacy of the coloring, that it requires the most favorable atmospheric conditions, and the most thorough familiarity with astronomy to reach results in the least degree satisfactory.

Mercury and Venus are so near the sun that it is almost impossible to obtain trustworthy results regarding the color of their surfaces; indeed, it is probable that they are never seen. But, when we have passed the boundary of the earth's orbit, we enter upon a more satisfactory field of observation. Mars, our next neighbor, ranks first among the planets for the distinctness and variety of the colors he presents. Two white spots shine with singular brilliancy, marking his ice-bound poles. A delicately tinted border of white light surrounds the polar zones. Sometimes a greenish tint of exquisite delicacy is mingled with the white, and supposed to be due to cumulus-clouds floating in his atmosphere. The body of the planet next appears, with the prevailing red or ochreish tint giving the deep-red color so familiar to observers. We can also detect occasional spots of salmon-colored light, brownish patches, and even black spots, probably marking the lands and continents. Then we see, covering about the same portion of the disk, green or indigo gray portions, forming the seas and oceans of the planet. None of these spots are entirely dark, but either faintly tinted, almost white, or tinged with purplish hue.

Jupiter, under a powerful telescope, develops a marvelous splendor of coloring. The poles are of a singularly beautiful color, called by painters ultra-marine-ash; and the spaces between the dark belts display remarkable gradations of color. Those nearest the poles are slate colored; farther on, a tinge of red mingles with the gray; this is succeeded by a delicate chocolate; while the belts on either side of the equatorial bright zone develop a garnet blending with other hues. The great equatorial belt is nearly white, but has recently presented unusual variations of color, changing from greenish yellow to bright ochreish yellow, and still more recently assuming all the tints of yellow from Roman orange to yellow lake. The belts vary greatly in number, form and extent, while processes of disturbance are constantly going on. Immense rifts open in the vaporous masses, black spots come into view, and all observations seem to confirm the theory of the action of intense heat around the surface of the planet.

Saturn presents a view to the telescope observer more charming and impressive than that of Jupiter. His ring system makes him the most interesting of the planets, while his family of satellites raise him to the dignity of a sun. His family of satellites is as large as the sun's family of planets, and his ring is now considered to be composed of myriads of minute satellites circling in intertwining orbits around their mighty primary. The colors observed on Saturn are as beautiful as those on the nearer and larger planet, but his greater distance makes them appear faint and smooth instead of dark and rugged.

Saturn's ring is divided by a distance of two thousand miles, the inner portion being wider and brighter. Several other divisions also occur in the ring system, one of them dividing the outer ring near the middle. But the divisions are not black, neither is the great dark division, for when the shadow of the planet falls across it, there is a marked contrast between the intense blackness of the shadow and the merely dark color of the division, showing that something beside empty space occupies the division between the the rings. Within the inner ring lies the dark or crape ring, through which the body of the planet can be seen presenting the appearance of a crape veiling, but not hiding the view. This portion of the ring system is supposed to consist also of minute satellites, more widely separated than they are in the bright rings, and it is between them that we catch glimpses of the planet.

A New Infernal Machine.

For some time, says the German News Sheet of June 23, rumors have been circulated in Berlin that a kind of infernal machine, which can hardly be distinquished from an ordinary piece of coal, is expressly manufactured in order to blow up steamers without imperilling the lives of the crews. Little credence was given to the rumor until the Minister of Marine of France, in a circular letter, drew the attention of insurance companies to the existence of such things. Now, a certain Consul of Venezuela has addressed a letter to the Times, of Berlin, alleging that on the 16th of April a gentleman called on him, and, without demanding any reward, told him that he had to make to him a communication of great importance to Venezuela. He declared that a ship was about to leave a French port for one of the first ports of Venezuela, having on board a man who had these infernal machines with him, and who had lived at Venezuela fifteen or eighteen years. The narrator did not omit to give names and dates. The Consul continues that he immediately communicated with the authorities of the port in question and also with the government of Venezuela, and says that subsequently he has himself held in his hand one of these machines, which resembled a piece of coal six inches high and four inches broad.

About a month afterwards the same gentleman returned and said that in the before-mentioned port of Venezuela there were persons who were preparing an enormous fraud. It was their intention to load steamers with worthless goods, to insure them as high as possible, and then blow them up with these infernal machines. The gentleman produced, also, a letter from a member of the English Ministry, from which it seems that the British government have directed their attention to the matter.

The Winners of the Hundred Thousand Dollar Prize.

The Louisville Courier-Journal of Friday says:

Yesterday afternoon the report spread through the streets that a man on East Jefferson had drawn the prize. On investigation it was disclosed that Mr. Henry Baass, a German, the proprietor of a small wholesale and retail liquor store at No. 47 Jefferson street, near Floyd, in reality held the ticket No. 20,883, his share being three-fourths, and the remaining quarter being jointly held by Mr. F. J. Betchert, a saloon-keeper, No. 288 Jefferson, between Jackson and Preston, and Mr. Christopher Spies, a blacksmith, on Jackson street, between Green and Jefferson.

These three, being very particular friends (Messrs. Baass and Betchart having been in partnership at one time), were seated in Mr. Betchart's saloon some months ago, discussing their beer, when Mr. Baass proposed that they club together and purchase a ticket. The project was agreed to. Mr. Baass then said that two nights before he had dreamed that a certain number would draw the $100,000 prize, and taking a piece of chalk wrote the number upon the table. They determined to purchase it, Mr. Baass taking three-fourths and the others the remainder. The following morning, Mr. Baass bought the ticket at Warner's, on Fourth street, took it home and laid it away.

During the time which followed the matter slipped from their minds, and nothing more was thought of the ticket, none of the holders attending even the concert.

On Thursday last, however, as Mrs. Baass was rummaging in a bureau drawer, she found the ticket and thoughtlessly glanced at it. On seeing the number she was struck with its resemblance to the prize number, and taking it out, made a comparison with the published list and found to her utter astonishment that it was the lucky ticket.

Mr. Baass being out of the city, she waited until his return, and then showed him the ticket. He immediately repaired to his friends, and together they were quietly jubilant over the result. They endeavored to keep the matter as quiet as possible, but it soon found its way out into the streets, and they are now the lions of the town.

A Trap for Social Parasites.

It is proposed by some of the jewelry and fancy goods dealers of this city to occasionally publish a list of their debtors who persistently neglect to pay their bills. Cases of misfortune will be omitted; but some of the dealers have on their books the names of persons who live expensively and aim to live in so-called "good society," and, to keep themselves along, now and then make wedding and other gifts for which the jeweller seeks in vain to collect the bill. It is proposed, for the benefit of whom it may concern, to publish the names of such delinquents, a description and date of article purchased, together with the price, and to whom it was presented, as these records are all carefully kept. Recipients of gifts will be able to know to whom they are really indebted for them, and the public will have a ready reference file of those who sail under false colors among honest people. There are combinations of dealers in several articles and lines of goods which publish a list of their customers who live upon the public. These mutual protection organizations are private affairs, but their pamphlets occasionally fall into the hands of outside parties, who learn from them how some well-dressed and pretentious families manage to make a show in the world by cheating honest tradesmen. [Boston Transcript.

Be careful how you go to sleep at an auction. A gentleman satisfied himself in a comfortable chair, and, his senses soothed by the auctioneer's lullaby, soon dropped asleep. When his nap was over he left the place. The next day he was astounded at the receipt of a bill for several hundred dollars' worth of carpets and other things. The auctioneer had received his somniculous nods for bids.

FLOWERS.

[For the N. Y. Evening Post.]

Flowers be my portion when in idle pining
Sadly I ponder the defeats of Time;
Foiled of the prizes hung beyond my reaching,
Weary with falls, no longer fit to climb;
Dear flowers, that stanch the rising tear with beauty,
Making me glad with an immortal prime!

Flowers be my solace when aloof lamenting
O'er the lost treasurer of my golden days;
O'er friends, now dust, that by the way have fallen,
O'er loves, now ashes, that were once ablaze.
Dear flowers, O keep between me and foul shadows!
Breathing instead the ghosts of early Mays.
Grant me chaste revel it your bearing favors:
Nay, lily-virgins, meet me eye to eye!
Deign, reigning roses your most gracious faces!
Close, closer, violets! Darlings, why so coy?
Dear flowers, that shame me with your innocent gladness,
Drawing my vapors with your shining joy!

Lift your little heads, though mine, alas, be drooping;
Burn with love's flame; though wan my own desire!
Kindle my vision with your playful glances!
Pique my dull sense that flatters to admire!
Dear flowers, that make me hear the spring birds singing!
Vestals that feed me with undying fire!

Ye were my playmates in my busy boyhood;
Ye were my game when hunting field and bower
Unknown your names, but not your lovely faces;
What was a name when beauty was the dower?
Dear flowers, how did I wait the April meeting?
Sure of your coming at the promised hour.

Ye were my pages when enthralled by Beauty,
Ye were my priceless secret to her breast;
Ye were my mutes that graced my morning sorrows;
Blessing the turf where Beauty went to rest
Dear flowers, still bless me with your tender glory!
Softening my day-fall as it nears the west.

Stand at my death-bed with your holy incense,
That my last dream may be of new-mown hay;
Heirs of my grave, draw vigor from my ruin,
Lifting my darkness once more to the day!
Dear flowers, renewed by Death, sublimed by beauty,
Taking the sunshine with the wafts of May!

Perils of Ballooning.

Mr. La Mountain's terrible death by a fall from his balloon, on the Fourth of July, near Ionia, Mich., recalls to mind some of the fatalities which have heretofore happened to balloonists in their perilous undertaking. What caused La Mountain's calamity was described in the Ledger yesterday. It was simply the result of utter carelessness in securing the rope gearing of the machine. This was so loose and unstayed that the gas envelope or globe was left free to turn upside down, and it did so, with most lamentably fatal consequence to the unfortunate balloonist himself. Since 1784 about twenty-five lives have been lost. Of the most prominent accidents, the first occurred in 1785, when De Rozier and Roumaine Laire attempted to cross from France to England in a hydrogen balloon, to which a small "montgolfiere" (or hot-air) balloon was attached. After reaching a height of 3,000 feet the balloons took fire, were quickly burned up, and the voyagers were precipitated upon the rocks of the French coast and crushed to a jelly. Madame Blanchard the wife of the celebrated balloonist of that name, assumed his profession, and in 1819, while making an ascent from the Tivoli Garden, in Paris, was dashed to pieces in consequence of her balloon taking fire from the fireworks discharged in mountebank style on the occasion. In Italy, several years later, a Venetian nobleman and his wife, having made several ascents, finally fell from a great height and perished on the spot. In the year 1824, Lieutenant Harris, of the British Navy, was killed by the too rapid descent of a balloon near London, and in the same year Windham Sadler, a skilful balloonist, who had successfully crossed the Irish Channel, was thrown from his balloon and killed by a collision with a tall chimney in a descent at Liverpool. In 1863 an amateur aeronaut (Chambers) was killed at Basford Park, Eng., by the rapid descent of a balloon, his death being caused from the effects of the gas he inhaled as much as from the bodily injuries he received. In 1837, a fatal "parachute" descent was made from a height of 5,000 feet by Robert Cocking, the apparatus being detached from Green's balloon, which rose from Vauxhall Gardens. The parachute, unable to resist the pressure upon it, collapsed, and, falling about the body of poor Cocking, the whole came thundering to the ground from a height of 1,500 feet, killing him instantly. Compared with the number of balloon ascents, the number of persons killed may be considered small, but the mortality, compared with the fatal results from any other pursuits, will be found to show a percentage quite large. On the whole, ballooning, as it has been carried on, more for the purpose of show and for exciting the organ of marvellousness among wonder-mongers, has not produced results which compensate for its dangers and destruction of life. We believe the air-ship to be capable of much better results than it has yet achieved; but these will have to be worked out by systematic experiments under the direction of scientific men, and not by the haphazzard efforts of charlatans who dub themselves "professors."—[Phila. Ledger.

A Brave Little Wisconsin Girl.

Thomas Velfe and wife, with a family of small children, settled in this county more than a year ago. They were poor, and after many hardships erected a small dwelling and cleared a few acres of land, but they were in the wilderness ten miles from neighbors. A few weeks ago the father and mother left their family, consisting of a girl aged twelve years, one aged nine years, and two other children aged respectively three years and thirteen months, on a trip to the settlement to get a cow and bring some potatoes to plant. After the parents had been gone a few hours the house took fire, and the oldest girl immediately rushed to the roof with water, but not being able to remove the shingles she could do nothing to stay the flames, which gained rapidly, spreading on the inside of the roof, until, bursting through, they drove her from her work.

She then turned her attention to saving her brothers and sisters. Coming to the door of the building, she found that the child next to her own age had got out of the house bringing the baby with her, but the little three year old had crouched under a shaving horse in the further corner of the room. There being no chamber floor, the fire was dropping from the burning roof between one child and the door, and when asked to come out it refused to do so saying, "I am safe here, the fire don't drop here." The brave girl hesitated only a moment, but rushing through the falling embers brought the little ones to a safe place, both having their clothes somewhat burnt.

But now comes the hardest part of the task before her. Scantily clothed and with no food, she took the babe in her arms and with the other children started upon the trail for the settlement. After going a few miles she encountered a rapid stream, swollen by the spring rains, so that in fording it the water came up to her armpits. She first carried the baby across and then the little three year old, and lastly half led and half carried her next younger sister through the water to the other bank. Three times during the remainder of the day she struggled across the swollen streams in her way until night set in, the deep forest surrounding her. Cold, wet and hungry, she sought a place to camp, and by good fortune found an old camp, left by the Indians, upon which about one-half of the roof still remained. Under this she placed her little flock and then collected pine boughs and made a rude bed. Placing the little one in the middle, the heroic girl stripped off her dress and spread it over the children, then covered them with boughs to keep them from the chilly night air, and sat down beside them to watch them through that long, cold night, comforting the little one when it cried, and speaking words of cheer to the older one. The long, dreary hours of night dragged slowly by, and at the first peep of day she resumed her toilsome march, and had nearly reached the first settler when she met her parents returning. An older and wiser head might have found an easier way out of the dilemma, but we feel certain that no one could have acted braver or have endured more than the little daughter of Thomas Velfe.—[Wisconsin River Pilot.

A Royal Betrothal.

[Special Dispatch to the World.]

LONDON, July 11.—The long talked of arrangement by which the English government was to be connected with that of Russia has at last been definitely settled. Prince Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, Duke of Saxony, Count of Ulster and Kent, and captain in the Royal Mariner, is to be married to Marie Alexandrovitch, the Grand Duchess and chief of the Regiment of Lancers. Prince Alfred Ernest Albert was born on the 6th of August, 1844, and therefore is now in his twenty-ninth year. Marie Alexandrovitch was born on the 5th of October, 1853, and consequently is now about twenty years of age. There has been much talk in regard to the probability of the union of these two houses, the majority of opinion being, with one or two notable exceptions, that the union would not be effected, because of certain combinations which had been made in the East, where, across the great deserts and from Tashkend down to Afghanistan, England and Russia have been generally supposed to be at swords' points. The words of newspaper correspondents seem in this case, at least, to have been utterly at fault, and it is only the cool *Allgemeine Zeitung*, of Augsburg, which seems to have pronounced with perfect assurance the fact that between Russia and England, in regard to the Eastern question so far as it relates to Central Asia, all is now and eventually must be at peace. As assurance in regard to the amiable intentions of the two governments, nothing could be more comforting than the assurance that the long hinted at marital conjunction between these two great governments is at last to be accomplished. Although the announcement that the marriage has been officially arranged has been made, it is not yet known on what day the nuptials will take place.

The Cincinnati "Israelite" in Trouble.

A few weeks ago a warrant was issued by the United States Commissioner at Cincinnati for the arrest of Dr. Isaac M. Wise, publisher of the *Israelite*, for violation of the postal laws. The publisher has been in the habit of sending "sample copies" of his paper to persons with the object of soliciting subscriptions. On these he should have paid postage. The law says that postage must be paid in advance on all papers that are not sent to regular subscribers, and publishers are generally required to take oath that the papers sent unpaid by them are sent only to such. Whether Dr. Wise has taken such oath or not is not stated. Colonel Bob Harlan, the Special Agent, caused to be printed a number of circulars, which were sent to those parties to whom copies of the *Israelite* had been sent. The circular asked, "Are you a regular subscriber of the *Israelite*?" Above a hundred returned indorsed, "I am not a subscriber of the *Israelite*." The penalty is five dollars on each case, and the Government sues Dr. Wise for five thousand dollars and costs.

Ingrowing Nails.

Dr. Blower of Liverpool states that he has, for the past 20 years, employed compressed sponge very successfully in the treatment of ingrowing nails. His method is to render the sponge compact by wetting, and then tying it tightly until it is thoroughly dry. A bit of the sponge, in size less than a grain of rice, is placed under the nail, and is secured by strips of adhesive plaster. In this way the point of the nail is kept up from the toe until the surrounding soft parts are restored to their normal condition by appropriate means. Of course there is no pain in this remedy, and its application requires only ordinary skill.

VARIETIES.

LADIES of the demi-monde in Lexington, Ky., are to be incontinently arrested if they ride or drive in any vehicle through the "streets, cemetery, or other public places" of the city, and the nice legal question comes up whether the letter of the ordinance will let them ride to the cemetery in a hearse in case of need.

A GIRL seventeen years old was arrested in Buffalo last Monday, charged with three separate attempts to burn her employer's house. After denying the crime for some time she at last made a full confession, saying that she only did it "to have a little fun with the folks," as she "knew they were badly scared."

THE Shah of Persia knows how to say pretty things to ladies, if we are to believe a London journal, which says that when he visited Queen Victoria, at Windsor, he told her Majesty that until then he had reckoned his years from the day of his birth, but that he should henceforth date them from the hour of his meeting the Queen of England.

ONE of the hard-hitting papers of Paris relates the following: "Monsieur X—— was comfortably sleeping and snoring in an orchestra stall at the theatre. The occupant of the adjoining seat, loosing all patience, proceeded too awaken him. 'Since when, asked X——, rubbing his eyes, 'is it forbidden to sleep at M——'s pieces?' 'But you make to much noise.' 'I prevent you, perhaps, from hearing the play?' 'On the contrary, you hinder me from sleeping, and force me to hear it; that is what I complain of.'' Pleasant for M—— the dramatist to read this.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley

Pittsburgh, Saturday, July, 19, 1873.

THE WEEKLY POST.

New Type and Enlargement.

On or about the first of August, THE WEEKLY POST will appear in a new dress and enlarged by one column to each of its eight broad pages, and all its columns considerably lengthened, making an addition of *twenty-one columns* to its present size; or a paper of *fifty-six columns*, by which we hope to present to the reading public, the largest, handsomest and most entertaining paper published in Pennsylvania.

With this change we shall be enabled to furnish fuller reports, including home and foreign markets, agricultural news, telegraphic and miscellaneous matter from all quarters, and make THE WEEKLY POST more entertaining than ever. Other features will follow as it is our determination to place it at the head and front of journalism.

And with these grand improvements and extra expense of paper and material no advance price of subscription is contemplated—the price remaining as heretofore, viz: $2 a year to single subscribers; or, when ordered in clubs of five or over $1.50.

And now we ask our friends and Democrats everywhere to second our efforts in furnishing a paper that the party may justly feel proud of. This can easily be accomplished by a little extra effort on their part in sending in new subscribers, and let it be remembered that time spent in such efforts is alike beneficial to the Democratic cause, as the more THE WEEKLY POST is circulated the more will be the Democratic vote.

THE Allen county resolutions, according to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, meets with but little encouragement at the hands of the Democratic press of the State. Sensible press.

GEN. EWING of Ohio declines being considered a candidate for Governor, before the Democratic convention, as that would be inconsistent with his duties as a member of the Constitutional Convention—which duties he is unwilling to neglect or abandon.

IT has been some days since the pious Gen. O. O. HOWARD has been charged with stealing the people's money, and yet not one of the organs in this city has come to his rescue. What is the matter? Did they expend all their whitewash on that Christian statesman COLFAX, and have they none left for the Christian soldier HOWARD?

SOME of the delegates in the Constitutional Convention who resisted an adjournment were at length worried into it by interminable speech making. What else could be expected from a hundred lawyers, every one of them having a constitution of his own prepared, and stubbornly insisting upon having it adopted. It is thought, after a two months' rest, they can debate until Christmas.

THE admirers of the genius of the poet, ROBERT BURNS, in New York, have taken measures to erect in Central Park, a suitable monument expressive of their respect for his memory. It is to cost $20,000. A circular has been issued by the committee having the matter in charge and in which they invite the aid and co-operation of their fellw-citizens of all nationalities, and of all who honor the manly independence and the humane and generous spirit of BURNS.

IF the cost of the projected grade of Grant's Hill and consequential damages are to be assessed upon the abutting property, the majority in interest will have to petition for it. If it is to be placed upon the property benefited, which will be all the avenues and streets leading towards the Court House, will it not also require a majority in interest to comply with the law? There should be no taxation without representation.

LOYAL TO THE ROYAL FAMILY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Some days ago the *Dispatch* made inquiry in regard to the application of the word "Loyal" as used by Orangemen—whether it meant—loyalty to the Queen of Great Britain or to the Republic of the United States. This has been replied to in the following quibbling manner:

"We, as Orangemen, are loyal to Almighty GOD, the Creator of Heaven and Earth, and the Lord JESUS CHRIST, and Him a one as our Saviour, and Civil and Religious Liberty, and the Freedom to all men, white or Black or White.

JOHN MURRAY,
D. M. O. I. W. P.
JOHN JOHNSTON.
D. M., No. 45.

This may be very satisfactory to members of the Orange order, but it cannot be so considered by American citizens The question is a plain one and one that no Orangemen would hesitate to answer, provided, his organization is loyal to the United States, whose protection it asks so frequently: and to demonstrate that it is not, we quote the following from the New York *Times*, a GRANT organ edited by an Englishman, and which if incorrect we invite any member of that organization to controvert. The *Times* says:

Since its foundation, seventy-six years ago, the Orange Institution has been chargeable with aggravating many of the woes of unhappy Ireland; at the present moment, it is under the legislative ban of the Government to which it professes to be loyal. Altogether it would be difficult to assign any good reason for the perpetuation of such an organization under the shield of Protestantism, and still more difficult to show what claim it has upon the sympathies of the free Churches of America.

The "Orange Institution of the United States" defines itself as "loyal." Is it not the fact that its constitution defines THIS LOYALTY AS BEING CONFINED TO THE ROYAL FAMILY OF GREAT BRITAIN, and that the members of the Association are therefore bound by a tie WHICH PRECLUDES THEIR TRANSFORMATION INTO AMERICAN CITIZENS?

CÆSARISM AND REPUBLICANISM.

"The question whether we are to have Cæsarism or Republicanism does concern us, as it does our children. In that contest we are enlisted, and we shall serve to the end of the war."

At the close of an excellent editorial in the *Herald* of the 11th. occurs, the above statement and promise. The article might have been extended so as to take in our present heading, but perhaps that may occur in a future editorial.

"Cæsarism or Republicanism," however in the meaning of the *Herald's* article, is not CÆSAR of the Republican party. It obviously means, slavery, or freedom. Nothing can be plainer to any one who is acquainted with the workings of the present administration, headed by GRANT, than that we now have, in full blast, both Cæsarism and such Republicanism as the Radical Republican party intends us to have, and a good deal more of it than is good for the country.

We take the ground, and we think that the facts of the last fifteen years sustain it, that this spirit of Cæsarism originated with, is cherished by, and appertains to the Radical Republicans, as a party that such a spirit never did, and never would arise in the Democratic organization; and that but for its industrious fostering by Radical Republicans, it could not live at all. It is the evil spirit of every Democratic country, of very country that aims to be Democratic—this union of bad, unscrupulous, yet talented men determined to grasp governmental power at all hazards, in order that they may sap the foundations of society, and turn the earnings of the people into their own pockets.

GRANT may have been a soldier once. Indeed he has now become a soldier, but he is a soldier of fortune; and never, in the history of politics, has an individual in his present elevated position, acted in a more bare-faced manner at the head of a money-grabbing set. Why when this is notorious, should we put on kid gloves to write about such a President? About the head and front of such a party?

It may be true, that personal abuse of one so high in office, has little effect in making votes against him; but when an individual to whom we should look for a good example abuses himself, what are we to do? Are we to write him down a saint? True, the office of President of the United States is a high position; high and dignified enough to honor the greatest man living; but how is it filled to-day? By a man of low instincts, and low associations; by a man who makes money his God, and who has stooped to the meanest acts to procure it.

This is the CÆSAR who is to do our Cæsarism. Those who would handle this thing gently, because it occasionally sits in the Presidential chair, do not honor the office; they degrade it to the level of its occupant.

There are certain Senators and members of Congress, and their special followers, who are using this man as their CÆSAR for their own emolument, to maintain their own lease of power; but GRANT is a shrewd CÆSAR; he is a merchant as well, and he makes it all pay. They must pay as they go. He is a cash dealer, he is. There can be no separation of this CÆSAR and the present Republican party, only such as must perforce come from this disagreement of the spoilers. Possibly a clique or cliques in the Republican party opposed to GRANT may arise, This, however, can only be in case there are not enough spoils for all.

If we admit that GRANT is a CÆSAR, we must also admit that the Republican party is the only one that will even offer him the crown, or ever propose him for a third term; and if we admit that no split in that party can prevent GRANT'S dominancy therein are we not forced to the conclusion that the only salvation for the country is in the support of the Democratic party and its simple yet sound principles. If the *Herald* will study this question more critically we think it must arrive at this conclusion at last.

A WARNING.

While there is depending in New York, before a judge of the Circuit Court of the United States, a question of as deep import as ever arose since the organization of our government, the Radical press—pensioned by government patronage—is either silent, or basely deserts the cause of law and arrays itself on the side of the unlimited power of the Administration which doles out offices and patronage of various sorts. Not one of these muzzled watch dogs—these purchased sentinels—has uttered one call of alarm to warn the people in regard to CÆSAR'S assumption of power. While the rebellion was in full strength, no editor who criticised the measures of the administration was safe. The plea of necessity was then urged to bolster up acts of power beyond the constitution and the laws, and the mass of the people were so occupied with the changing fortunes of the civil war, that they paid little heed to the arrest and confinement of a few editors, whose free right to criticise public men and public measures was regarded as suspended under the old Latin maxim, that war silences the law. But such is the force of habit, such the greed for the exercise of power, that although we have been frequently informed that peace prevailed, what at first was professedly used as a medicine for the health of the body-politic, has become in some measure its daily bread.

States were the first victims, and they were prostrated beneath the heel of the military boot. Half the country was brought beneath a *dragoonade*. The shoulder straps of the Army displaced the civil officers; and what were comically called State Legislatures, were proclaimed elected by a general order issued from the Head Quarters of a Major General of the U. S. Army. It was the history of Poland over again, with the American improvement of the Serfs trampling the master beneath their feet. All this was justified under the plea that the sufferers were rebels, and as the law prescribed no sufficient torture, they should be punished without law! In a government provided with a written constitution, this was singular enough, but the mass of the people were cajoled into sustaining it. Of course this thing was not meant to stop. It was not bitter inextinguishble hatred which induced all the outrages which have become a disgrace to civilization; it was a cool calculating plan of a band of cold-blooded conspirators against all the people; trading upon the prejudices of the northern people, they have used them to break down and destroy every solitary constitutional protection in the South, until the public mind has become familiarized to a system of government outside of the constitution—the general heart has become hardened and the general conscience seared by the hot iron of illegal authority.

The experiment is now made by endeavoring to shut down upon the press—the only guardian of the people. They do not bring their forces to bear upon a Southern editor, nor upon a Northern Democratic editor, nor upon one whom they can call a copperhead. Not at all. Their years of experience in the submission of the people have emboldened them to strike at other game, and the chosen victim whom the Administration is now using, to enable it to experiment upon the loyalty of that portion of the people who have heretofore voted for GRANT, is CHARLES A. DANA, the editor of the New York *Sun* and one of Mr. LINCOLN'S Assistant Secretaries of War; who supported GRANT in 1868, but who acted with the Liberals in 1872.

Arrested in the State of New York by virtue of a warrant issued in the District of Columbia on a charge of libel against GRANT'S officials in that District, he was carried before a United States Commissioner named DAVENPORT, who has become quite celebrated for his subservience to the Powers that be at Washington, but this juvenile offshoot of the government was induced, probably by his fears, to turn the matter over to Judge BLATCHFORD, before whom the case is now pending, and upon whose decision hangs the question whether Mr. DANA shall be tried by a fair jury in New York, or sent to Washington to be tried before one of GRANT'S judicial appointees without a jury; or if a jury is called, it will be composed of men who live and move and have their being at the will of the officers of the government.

We hope that if Judge BLATCHFORD should gravely decide, in the face of every decision heretofore rendered upon a similar question, that Mr. DANA is "a fugitive from justice" from a place in which he has not been since the alleged offense was committed, that there are judges in the city of New York who have the nerve to discharge him upon *Habeas Corpus*, as well as to sustain a claim for damages against DAVENPORT and BLATCHFORD—whose grossly illegal proceedings in this case would surely prove the existence of malice.

We pray our readers, to think over this last doing of the Military Regime by which we are governed. If DANA can be carried to Washington to be tried by a Judge who is GRANT'S instrument, upon the ground that the sale of his paper in that city is a publication of the libel, and that the fact of his residence in New York makes him a fugitive from justice under the Constitution, what will be the consequences? Any one of GRANT'S minions can mail any Democratic paper to Washington and thus bring about a technical publication in that city, and justify the arrest and deportation of any Democratic editor in the country to be tried by a Court "organized to convict." The truth cannot be given in evidence; but suppose it could, how few there are who would not be financially ruined by the expense of a trial hundreds of miles away from home, before a Court one of whose duties it would be to give the defendant the choice between silence or pecuniary destruction?

These are grave questions and well worthy the most serious consideration of the people, who should regard this unprecedented prostitution of the process of the law, as an attack upon every free and outspoken newspaper in the country—a resurrection of old JOHN ADAMS' Sedition Law, which produced a political revolution.

The following *resume* of GRANT'S doings, from the N. Y. *Tribune* will amply repay a careful perusal.

Last year the President desired a re-election. Not one of 60,000 office-holders needed to be told of it. He did not need to utter it. From the ganglia of the departments it thrilled to the remotest hamlet; and from these smaller centers of influence it radiated still; it infused the caucus, inspired the convention and packed the assembly that renominated him. He had done many questionable things; not very many wise ones. He was unanimously nominated and overwhelmingly re-elected, and in the convention or the party no man dared oppose him. Let us see what we have committed to him already and what awaits him. It made no special sensation among his supporters when his conception of his high office was disclosed in his request upon entering office that a statute law be repealed to gratify his personal feeling in the choice of a Cabinet, nor did any of his subsequent proceedings in the apportionment of offices to his family excite any surprise. When he transcended his powers in the negotiation of a treaty, his party, so far from rebuking him, ostracised and excommunicated those who criticised him. There has been no sense of shame in the unprecedented partiality shown his son in connection with the army, no sense of responsibility or decency in his appointment of his relatives, Casey, Hudson, and Cramer, in the face of indignant public opinion, nor any regard for truth in his unfulfilled promises to reform the Civil Service; and yet his party makes no sign of disapproval. He turns and overturns the Civil Service rules almost as fast as a Commission can make them and resign; he sets up a government in Louisiana and overturns another in Alabama; he demands that his salary be doubled, and a truckling Congress votes him the increase and sneaks away with a commission on the plunder; he names to Massachusetts her Governor and to Alabama her Senator; he opens prison doors to men who have defrauded and robbed the Government, and he pardons unpunished the men who were convicted of fraud upon the ballot in his interest. Is this enough? He holds through his Minister of Finance absolute control of all the industrial and business interests of this country, and can, by a word to the Treasurer, make any man rich or poor as it pleases him. Give him a precedent for hailing before a jury of officeholders and officeholding dependents in the District of Columbia whoever criticises the Administration or the creatures who do its bidding. Does he need anything more? You say *he* does not do this? Of course not, but somebody does. It makes no difference WHO holds all this power, or whether he refuses to grasp the tremendous possibilities that are so recklessly committed to him. It is the principle that is dangerous, and to that we call attention.

DON'T PAY TAXES?

As the Greensburg *Herald* insists that the good people of Westmoreland county pay no taxes to the general government save upon whisky and tobacco, we are forced to the conclusion that the fashions have changed somewhat in that sound Democratic county; for we would not for a single moment suspect the *Herald* to be ignorant or to be desirous of imposing upon its readers. As stockings are taxed 96 per cent, and hats 100 per cent, we are compelled out of a sincere faith in the *Herald's* accuracy, to believe that all Westmoreland abstains from indulging in those useful articles—formerly regarded down there, as we well know, as matters of prime necessity. Has his wife and all her sex abandoned delaine and poplin? We presume so, for one pays 82 per cent, and the other 61. Have balmoral skirts been abandoned—for they are taxed 93 per cent.

Then can it be possible that carpets are *tabooed* at 54 per cent. and have all the boys dispensed with pocket knives, which pay 45 per cent. Do they take their tea and coffee without the sugar which pays 38 per cent; and how about soap, which pays 45 per cent. Are hoes and shovels out of fashion all over the county, so that no man pays his 33 per cent tax upon those useful articles, and have the ladies found a substitute for spool cotton and thus avoided the 75 per cent tax. Are hearth rugs no more, paying 45 per cent; and has no future WASHINGTON his little hatchet, which pays 41 per cent. Has 86 per cent upon rice driven it from their tables, or is it the 40 per cent upon the dish in which it is served up; or may be it is on account of the 36 per cent upon the glass, which holds the cream ready to be poured upon it. Do you defy the rheumatism because flannel pays over 50 per cent, as also do blankets. You cannot bore a hole or mortise a piece of wood without you use a gimblet or a chisel, either of which is taxed 40 per cent; and even it delaine and poplin have gone out of fashion the women cannot resort to calico without being taxed 61 per cent. Why the very shirt upon the back of the editor was paying 50 per cent, while he wrote his jollification over an exclusive tax upon whisky and tobacco.

These taxes are the why you pay so much for all the articles in question. The government uses your store-keepers as collectors—not to pay the government but to reimburse themselves. UNCLE SAM has taken good care to secure his per centage before the goods have got into the hands of the country dealers, and the readers of the *Herald* are not only taxed to pay the government percentage but also the store-keepers percentage of profit upon the tax. Don't pay taxes, don't you; why the people at Washington city look upon the whole kit of us as only useful in so far as we pay taxes, and don't enquire into the way in which the high and mighty ones take those taxes to double their own salaries.

ALL GONE.

By reference to a published table from the United States *Economist*, it will be seen that the government has already given away every disposable acre of land in the country. This may appear startling, but until we are furnished with other figures, we must accept it as a fact.

ADDITION DIVISION AND SILENCE.

We call attention to an article in another column from the Doylestown *Mirror* edited by Jos. M. M'CLURE, who was Deputy Attorney General at the time of the EVANS exposure and who for publishing the facts of the case at the time, was dismissed from the public service. He knows whereof he writes.

THE *Gazette* wants some information which we are glad to have in our own power to impart. It says:

We would like to know whether it will support the candidate for State Treasurer they set up.

Yes.

SEASIDE and summer resorts speak of the crowds to come, but up to the present time they do not pay.

IF General HOWARD be "investigated," we hope the commissioners will ascertain where he took the money to purchase ex-Jew GOLDBERG, to marry him to a Negro lady. We want to know how much a Jew's apostacy costs the Treasury of the United States.—*Cincinnati Israelite.*

GRACE GREENWOOD put the following conundrum to Senator CARPENTER some time ago, but at last accounts had received no answer: "If it is hard for a Senator to be a good Christian on $5,000 a year, what are a poor clerk's chances of salvation on $1,400?"

PUBLIC LANDS GIVEN AWAY.

The Entire Domain of the United States Absorbed by Corporations.

[From the United States Economist.]

The element of viciousness in the policy of dispersion, and the land grant and subsidy system which has been employed to effect it, is that unless reversed it must soon have a repelling effect upon immigration—as soon as the fact is virtually known, which we now publish for the first time, that the public lands are virtually absorbed already—and eventually put an end to it altogether. Yes, the public lands are absorbed already. Despite the reports of the Commissioner of the Land Office, and the trans-continental railways, who evidently influence him to conceal the truth, despite the marked absence of important data from his report, and the continued trumpeting of the subsidized railways about the boundless extent of our public lands, the truth is that substantially we have no public lands left; and the following facts gleaned partly from the meagre reports of the Land Office, and partly from other sources, mostly official, but quite disconnected until brought together here, will bear out this rather startling conclusion:

The entire domain of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, which is an ice-bound and sterile region, utterly unfit for cultivation, consists of thirty-seven States and ten Territories, aggregating 2 973,200 English square miles, or 1,902,854,400 English square acres; and this domain is disposed of as follows:

	Square Acres.	
Total area of the United States..		1,902,854,400
Water surface.....	80,000,000	
Unutilizable (consisting of mountains, rock and lava districts, salt plains, deserts, etc).....	332,000,000	
		412,000,000
		1,490,854,400
Seacoasts, deltas and other unutilizable area.....		150,000,000
		1,340,854,400
Estimated quantity to be reserved under existing laws for States yet to be erected.....		100,000,000
		1,240,854,400
Private titles in States in which there are no public lands.....		437,000,000
Disposable public lands.....		803,854,400

DISPOSITION OF THE PUBLIC LANDS OF THE UNITED STATES UP TO JUNE 30, 1872, SO FAR AS CAN BE ASCERTAINED FROM THE CONFUSED REPORT OF THE LAND COMMISSIONER

	Square Acres.
Sold.....	163,130,644
Entered under Homestead law of May 20, 1862, and its supplements of 1864 and 1866.....	25,864,161
Granted for agricultural colleges, act of July 2, 1862:	
Selected in place.....	1,550,429
Located with scrip.....	6,859,044
Swamp Lands—Selected by States under acts March 2 1849, Sept. 28, 1850, March 12, 1866, &c.....	62,428,413
Granted for military services.....	62,115,202
Concessions for canal purposes, Western States.....	4,405,986
Granted for internal improvements.....	12,903,054
Schools.....	67,983,922
Universities.....	1,082,880
Located with Indian scrip.....	732,105
Located with Road Scrip, act March 17, 1862.....	12,236
Ship canal—Michigan and Wisconsin.....	1,450,000
Saline—Western States.....	814,485
Seats of government and public buildings—Western States.....	146,880
Granted railroads and companies—many Oregon.....	2,482,861
Deaf and dumb asylums.....	44,971
Confirmed from old land claims—old Spanish claims in California, Florida, &c.....	18,695,947
Reserved for companies, &c., &c, mainly Ohio.....	8,455,383
Reserved for benefit of Indians, mainly Mississippi, Alabama, Utah and Oregon.....	13,280,700
Treaty reservations for Indians, lands secured to them in fee forever by various treaties, mainly in Dakota, Montana, Indian and Colorado Territories.—*Cong. Globe*, 1871, vol. 3, p. 209.....	137,846,971
Granted to railroads, mainly the "Pacific" railroads.....	215,971,065
Total.....	807,987,379

Thus it will be seen that substantially there are no public lands left, and that henceforth the emigrant who comes hither to till the land of any of our western valleys, through which wind the subsidized railroads, must buy it from those corporations, for the Government has no longer any to give him."

On Fashionable Extravagance.

A Long Branch correspondent of the N. Y. *ribune* dilates upon the giddy extravagance of women in dress and jewels, pictures the sad effects upon young boys and girls who visit there, and makes some very sensible observations, the conclusion of which we copy, as follows:

It is no longer pearls, sapphires, rubies, emeralds, onyx, cameos, and all that—more's the pity—but it is diamonds. If it is a fair young girl with blue eyes and blonde hair, it makes no difference. She does not appear in the pale pink coral, nor in the necklace of pearls, which are so chaste and becoming, but if her father can afford it she must stare heaven in the face with diamonds. And where is this to end? To-night is simply what last night was or to-morrow night will be, for there is a hop lasting to 11 o'clock every night. It is not a formal ball, with invitations, a big supper, and all that. The ladies and gentlemen do not even wear gloves. Guests come in, it is true, from other hotels, to participate in the enjoyment, but it is wholly informal, and an ordinary affair. What a grand ball would bring forth is something I dare not allow my mind to contemplate. If such dresses and such jewels are but every-day affairs, may Providence spare us in the future!

It is not (I mean this tempest of extravagance) confined to young ladies and women; it extends to babies at the breast and children too young to know their letters. There is at this moment a young miss in the ball-room with waving light hair tied with pink ribbons, gayly skipping up and down the room to the time of the music, and in her ears are solitaire diamonds over a carat in size I should think, and worth certainly six or seven hundred dollars—and she is not more than seven years old! I saw on the piazza yesterday, while the city church bells were telling the story of the meekness of our Savior, a little girl scarcely able to toddle, and her dress was nothing but a cloud of the most costly lace—so old and rare that it seemed as if its history would go back as far as the Ptolemies. The ball-room is not the only place where this dangerous extravagance is seen. At the breakfast table, with several hundred guests seated, there is always a brilliant constellation of gems. They flash from the ears of the ladies, they sparkle on the hand, they glisten at the throat, and they shine on gentlemen's shirt-fronts. Why will ladies persist in wearing diamonds in the morning? If they would only stop a moment to consider, they would see that they are no more appropriate than a *decollete* waist or a lace shawl would be at the breakfast table.

While such prodigality exists among the women, what is its effect on the coming generation—the boys and girls who are to people the earth after those now here have passed away? Every man with a moderate income has keenly felt that the tendency of the women of to-day is to unbridled extravagance; that dress is the ruling feature with a majority of those who go into what is called society, and that, although a woman may be never so frugal, she yet does not want to be seen so plainly dressed that she would attract attention at the opera, the theatre, the party, or the street. There is no limit to the standard. You must either find a lower plane to which you have never been accustomed, and above which you are in point of intelligence, experience, or intellect, or you must stay at home perpetually. What vices does this profligacy in dress lead to? How many husbands are groaning under the heavy load of their wives' extravagance? How many are paying the penalty of this foolish extravagance, this rivalry, this envy, this jealousy? What a crime to place such an example before children, to impregnate their little brains with ideas of comparison of raiment, as though that was the one chief object in living? What is to be the end? What is to be the effect on the family of moderate income? Debt or disgrace, or the shutting of the door to the world.

From careful observation of nearly a month at the most fashionable hotel at the Branch, I give it as my deliberate opinion that persons in moderate circumstances cannot come here with satisfaction to themselves, if they are fluely organized and of a sensitive temperament—I refer of course to families, to ladies. You may have the desire, you may have the capacity of enjoyment, you may have the organization that would not be satisfied with inferior accommodations which a less luxurious hotel could furnish, you may even have the means which you could afford to expend for the mere hotel accommodations, you may be perfectly able to pay $5 a day for a month, you may have and may feel all this, but if you haven't the money to dress with extreme extravagance, you will not be contented. If you do not make comparisons, others will, and the whole tendency is bad and mischievous.

What young man in modest circumstances, with honest prospects ahead of him, dares to marry? What encouragement is there for him to do so? These evils are of a single birth: Idleness, Indolence, Extravagence and Selfishness; and these are taught at fashionable hotels, at fashionable watering places, by fashionable women. Comfort is sacrificed to display, health is sacrificed to display, and all the better impulses of the human mind are trodden upon and kicked aside because Mrs. Pomegranate has finer diamonds and finer silks than Mrs. Persimmons. This is the lesson of watering-places!

A Carpet Story.

Mark Twain tells the following in a letter from London:

"It is said by those who ought to know that when Buckingham Palace was being fitted up as a home for the Shah, one of the chief rooms was adorned with a rich carpet which had been designed and manufactured especially to charm the eye of His Majesty. The story goes on to say that a couple of the Persian suite came here a week ago to see that all things were in readiness and nothing overlooked, and that when they reached that particular room and glanced at the lovely combination of green figures and white ones in that carpet they gathered their robes carefully up about their knees and then went elaborately tiptoeing about the floor with the aspect and anxiety of a couple of cats hunting for dry ground in a wet country, and they stepped only on the white figures and almost fainted whenever they came near touching a green one. It is said that the explanation is that these visiting Persians are all Mohammedans, and green being a color sacred to the descendants of the Prophet, and one of these people being so descended, it would be dreadful profanation for them to defile the holy color with their feet. And the general result of it all was that that carpet had to be taken up, and is a dead loss."

TO give notice of leaks in ships an electrical apparatus has been devised, which is to be placed in the hold, the wires being so arranged that the entrance of water in any part of the vessel establishes an electrical current which gives notice to the officers on deck. The plan now pursued to ascertain the probability of leakage is to sound the pumps, but this is subject to the risk of the pumps being choked, which is frequently the case, so that they do not give the proper notice of the presence of water in the ship's hold.

FOREIGN.

Ecclesiastical Difficulty in England.

More Carlists Victories.

Strike of Workmen in Barcelona.

ENGLAND.

A Severe Storm.

LONDON, July 14.—A heavy rain storm, accompanied by lightning, swept over Yorkshire yesterday. The crops were greatly damaged, and several persons were killed.

Consideration in the Chamber of Peers of the Petition for the Restoration of Certain Catholic Practices in the Established Church.

LONDON, July 14.—In the Chamber of Peers this evening, Lord Cranmore read the Arch-Bishop's reply to the Church Association, showing a tendency in the Church of England towards Catholicism, and moved that a Committee be appointed to consider what regulation is needed to check the evil. He supported the motion in a long speech, in the course of which he read passages from the petition of four hundred and eighty clergymen of the Established Church, asking for the appointment of Confessors, and the restoration of other Popish practices which the reformation had abolished. He wantsd to know by what casuistry English clergymen, holding such doctrines, retained their positions in the Church.

The Arch-Bishop of Canterbury said the noble Lord had stated the question fairly. It was no wonder that the popular feeling was working upon this subject. There was a good cause for alarm. The power of the Bishops to remedy abuses should be increased.

The Bishop of Salisbury declared that the position taken by Lord Cranmore were unassailable, but he thought the motion nopportune. The confessional was so contrary to British feeling that the attempt to introduce it could only be considered wild and visionary. The four hundred and eighty-three clergymen who had signed the petition constituted only two and a half per cent of the clerical body of the Church. The Arch Bishop of York expressed the opinion that whatever was done in this matter should come from the Church, not the Legislature. He therefore was opposed to the motion, but he declared he would make every exertion to prevent the prayer book from becoming Romanized. The motion was then negatived and their Lordships rose.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lawson gave notice that he should move next week that ancient custom of expelling strangers from galleries be abolished except on certain rare occasions. Mr. Mitchell Henry, a member for Galway County, gave notice of an early motion looking to the publication of faithful and impartial official reports of proceedings of the House. He complained that the reports, as at present made, were partisan in character, and intensely hostile to the Catholic religion.

SPAIN.

Strike of Workmen at Barcelona.

MADRID, July 16.—Dispatches from Barcelona announce that yesterday all the workmen in the cotton and woolen factories struck, and the shops were closed. In the evening the employees, of both sexes, assembled on the plaza and were harangued by several speakers, who urged them to emulate the course of the men of Alcoy, to overthrow the municipal government and burn the churches and public buildings. These sentiments were not received with favor, and the speakers were hissed by their hearers. Before any serious disturbances had taken place troops arrived in the plaza and the crowd dispersed. Further demonstrations by the most violent among the workmen are apprehended, and precautions have been taken to deal with them promptly.

Strength of the Carlists.

BAYONNE, July 16.—The Carlists claim that they have ten thousand men under arms. The Spanish Government has ordered war vessels to cruise along the coast of Biscay to prevent the landing of arms and military stores for the Carlists. Two thousand Carlists, under Hierro, have entered Palencia. President Pi. Y. Margoil has refused to negotiate with the Carlists for the exchange of prisoners, but he has authorized the Republican commanders to come to an understanding unofficially with the Carlist chiefs, to secure the proper treatment of the Spanish troops falling into the hands of the Insurgents.

The Minister of Marine Fired at.

Senor Aurick, Minister of Marine has returned from Cartagena. While there he was fired at by the insurgent troops. A portion of the garrison, which refused to join the revolt, will reach here to-day. A telegram from Valencia states that due precautions have been taken to prevent an outbreak in that city. The Governor reports that the volunteers may be relied on to support the authorities.

Carlists Cruelties.

It is asserted that the Carlists have shot forty Republican volunteers at Ciraqui, after they had surrendered.

The Question of Adjournment.

At a meeting of the majority of the members of the Cortes to-day, it was resolved to approve the proposition that the Cortes shall vote on the Constitution before closing its session. Senor Maisonave made a violent attack on the members of the Left, accusing them of forcing their views and measures upon the country. It was finally determined by caucus that the Cortes should adjourn for a brief recess to re-assemble at a day to be agreed upon. The Centre was not represented in the caucus.

More Resignations.

Maisonave, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Carvajal, Minister of Finance, and Berge, Minister of Justice have resigned, in order to facilitate the formation of a Homogenous Cabinet. A majority in the Cortes demand a vigorous ministry under Salmeron.

FRANCE.

Interdicted Public Rejoicings.

PARIS, July 16.—The Government has instructed the prefects of the occupied departments to interdict the public rejoicings on the occasion of the evacuation of the territory by the German troops.

PANAMA.

The Steamer Virginius.

PANAMA, July 8.—The Virginius was escorted to sea by the United States steamer Kansas, the acting American consul having decided her papers from last report were enregle. The commander of the Spanish war steamer Bazan had proposed that the Virginius be sent to the United States for trial, offering to give security for the expenses if she was not condemned. The people here think the United States flag has been abused, and Commander Reed, of the Kansas, expressed a similar opinion, saying he intended to call the attention of the Washington authorities to the matter for the purpose of having the Virginius registration taken away. He further says the Spaniards will be quite right in sinking or capturing her if caught at sea heading for Cuba. In a neutral port, however, the American commander could do no less than grant her the protection asked. The Bazan did not follow the Virginius when she left, and her commander has referred the subject to his Government.

A Movement Against Invaders.

The Governments of Guatemala and Salvador have decided upon a combined action against the invaders of Honduras, and are making preparations therefor.

The Peruvian Government invites tenders for laying a submarine telegraph cable from Payto to Panama, at an annual interest of five per cent. and guaranteed on principal of a million and a half sales.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

Earthquake in Italy.

The English papers received give an account of the earthquake in northern Italy, which occurred on the 29th of June. The solid earth seemed for a time converted into a liquid one, and the houses moved about like ships at sea. There were fourteen movements, seven forward and seven backward, each occupying a second, as regular as the beat of the clock. Nine persons were killed at Belluno and many injured.

Treaty Between Germany and Italy Concluded.

Preliminaries of the treaty of alliance between Germany and Italy are said to be concluded and ready for exchange.

French Assembly.

The French Assembly is expected to take a recess about the 25th, till October. Republican Deputies of the Departments of Meurthe and Moselle propose to invite M. Thiers and members of the late Ministry to a fete at Nancy to celebrate the liberation of the territory. The French Council of State voted the abrogation tax on raw material and the suppression of the tax on goods conveyed in foreign vessels.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, July 16.—5 P. M.—Consols for money 92¾@92⅞; for account 9 ¾@92⅝. American securities—U. S. coupons; 5-20s of 1865, 93¾; do of 1867, 93¾; 10-40s 90⅝; new 5s, 89¾; Erie 45¾. Turpentine 33s.@3s 6d.

FRANKFORT, July 16.—United States bonds—5-20s, 62, 96⅝.

PARIS, July 16.—Rentes 56 francs 30 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, July 16.—Cotton steady; middling upland 8¾d; Orleans 9d; sales of 10,000 bales, of which 4,000 were for speculation and export; American 9,000.

Breadstuffs quiet. California white wheat, average 11s 9 falls 11d; club 12s 3 @ 12s 6; red winter 12s; red spring 11s@11s 9d. Flour 27s 7d@28s 6d. Cheese 44s. Cumberland middles 33s 6d. Linseed Oil 34s 5d@34s 10d.

ANTWERP, July 16.—Refined Petroleum 38f.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Arrived the steamships Frisia from Hamburg, and Rotterdam from Rotterdam.

LIVERPOOL, July 16.—The steamship Donau from New York has arrived.

LOUISVILLE.

Destructive Fires.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 16.—Four fires broke out last night within the space of two hours and a half. The first occurred about half past nine, in the lumber yard of Long & Bros., but did little damage. The second occurred in the candy manufactory of Conrad Euhler, on Market street, between Sixth, inflicting a loss of about ten thousand; insurance not known. The next fire occurred on Third street, between Main and River, catching in J. E. Withers & Co.'s fine cut establishment and destroying that and the adjoining building, occupied by Herbert & Wright as a mill furnishing establishment. The loss of Withers and Co. is estimated at $8,000; insured in the Western and German, of this city, $2,500 each. The loss of Herbert & Wright is about $5,000; no insurance. The fourth fire occurred in Bamberger & Bloom's Block, Fourth street, between Green and Walnut streets, and destroyed Verner's grocery, Madam Buckley's fancy goods store, a vacant house in the block, and injured considerably Pargny's restaurant and confectionery. Pargny's loss is estimated at $4,000. The buildings destroyed were very handsome and valuable.

More Excitement.

LATER—Three fires occurring within the space of an hour, and involving a loss of a little less than $100,000, created intense excitement in this city on Tuesday night. Fears were generally entertained that a concerted attempt had been made to cause a general conflagration, but subsequent investigations to-day led to the belief that they were the result of unfortunate accidents. The first fire broke out in the candy store of Conrad Eubsler, and spread to two other houses. Loss $130,000; insurance about one third value in local companies.

The second fire broke out in the fine-cut tobacco manufactory of J. Withers & Co., the loss amounting to $50,000. Fully insured in local companies.

The third fire originated in the millinery establishment of Messrs. Buckeye & Baneberger, in Bloom's block, adjoining Public Library building.

The fire spread rapidly to the adjoining stores in the same block, gutting the interior of the building. Loss on the building $40,000, insured for 14 000 in the Ætna, and Hartford, $10,000 in Liverpool and London, $6 500 in the Commercial, of New York, and $5,000 in the American. The loss in stock is about $20,000, all insured in local Companies Except $60,000 in the Phœnix and Hartford. By almost super-human efforts of the firemen who had tired out at the preceding fire. The public library building was saved.

Col. Simon Pair, a prominent lawyer in Columbia, South Carolina, died yesterday, in the seventy-second year of his age.

NEW YORK.

The Search for Roscoe Still Fruitless.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The police are still actively searching for the Spaniard Roscoe, alleged to be concerned in the murder of Charles W. Goodrich. It is believed that Kate Stoddard admitted Roscoe to the house on DeGraw street, and that the murder was committed by the pair. The police say they have all the proof required to convict Roscoe, which has been furnished by the confession of Kate Stoddard. Roscoe has not been seen around any of his old haunts since the arrest of his alleged accomplice, and as he at all times possessed abundance of money, it is believed has taken himself off to some distant country. An accurate description of him has been sent to the police of all cities in the United States and Canada.

The Application for the Removal of Chas. Dana to Washington for Trial Denied.

The United States District Court, Judge Blatchford presiding, is crowded to-day to hear the argument which is proceeding on the application for an order removing Charles A. Dana, of the *Sun*, to the District of Columbia, to answer a charge of libel preferred by Vice President Stephens, of the Board of Public Works. After the argument, Judge Blatchford denied the application for a warrant for the removal of Charles A. Dana to Washington, for trial. He held that it would be unconstitutional to send Dana for trial to a court where there is no trial by jury, as in the police court of the District of Columbia. The decision was received with cheers by a large crowd in the Court.

(Second Dispatch.)

At the conclusion of the arguments, Judge Blatchford observed he was entirely satisfied he could not grant this information. (Cheers.) Mr. Bliss desired to hand up some point. Judge Blatchford replied it was necessary. (Renewed cheers.) He hoped the gentlemen would refrain from applauding in court. The Constitution of the United States declares that the trial of all crimes should be by jury. As he understood the application, it was on a warrant of a commissioner issued solely on this information sworn to in the police court. This was the information of Mr. Williams, and if the offence was to be tried, it was to be tried in this police court under the information. In continuation, Judge Blatchford said he did not decide the case on any of the grounds alluded to. In the cases cited by Mr. Bliss, he was simply referring to the clause in the constitution in regard to the right of trial by jury. That clause was never sought to apply to any other crime than such crimes as have been always properly tried by juries.

Libels in common law had always been tried by juries, therefore, so far as he had looked into this case, and he had carefully considered it, he had no doubt whatever upon the point, and if he was to regard this oath of office, it was simply impossible not to say that all crimes against the United States should be tried before juries.

He did not mean to say that this Police Court at Washington might not properly have jurisdiction over common assaults and batteries. They all knew of special session, and he knew that the Judges of this District had felt what a relief it would be to the courts of the United States, if they should not be called upon to try every offence, however small. But the answer to that was the inestimable right of trial by jury. He understood this as an application calling on the Court to remit this case to a Court which would try it without jury, in the first instance, but it did not help the matter if the party had a right to appeal if he was convicted. He was entitled to be first tried by jury, and not to be first convicted. Taking the whole matter, he said, if this court had a right to try this offence, it was one that should be tried by jury, and on that ground alone he put this decision. The ground upon which he made this decision was solely with reference to the fact that this was a charge of libel, and libel was a crime always tried by jury. The proposition seemed so plain that no examination, no study, could bring him to any other conclusion. The application must be refused, and defendant released from custody of the Marshal. The proceedings then closed. Dana, on leaving the court room was warmly congratulated on the result by his friends.

Affairs of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

In connection with the meeting of the directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company yesterday, it is said the Ocean Queen and Rising Star will probably be withdrawn next summer as unfit for service; and to place the entire fleet of eight boats in running order, the company will require two millions. It is further asserted that vessels for an opposition line are building in England, and already advertisements have been published at Hong Kong that a German line will commence running in July. The Secretary of the Pacific Mail Company says it is essential that the Company should have its new vessels ready as soon as possible, as with new, fast sailing vessels freight contracts could be made in advance at low rates, and the larger part of the business secured.

LONG BRANCH.

The Races Yesterday.

LONG BRANCH, July 16.—The weather for the second day's racing was delightful. The track was excellent and the attendance fair.

The first race was for the Thespian stakes, valued at $500, added to the sweepstakes of $50 each play or pay for two year olds, the second horse to receive a hundred dollars, and the third fifty dollars out of the stakes. The race was three quarters of a mile. There were twenty-three entries, and six starters. The race was won by Beatrice in 1:17½, Camp's ch. c. second and Regardless third. Visigoth, Aaron, Pennington and Vandalite were not placed.

The second race was for a purse of $900. All ages. $750 to first, $100 to second and $50 to the third horse. Two mile heats. There were two starters. The race was won by Stockwood. Time 3:45, 3:44, beating John Merriman. The third race for Long Branch stakes, value $500, added to sweepstakes of $30 each, p. p. All ages. To carry 100 lbs. more, and geldings allowed 3 lbs., one hundred dollars to second, and thirty dollars to the third horse. One and three-quarter miles. There were fourteen entries. Three horses started. The race was won by Preakness; Arzona second; Wheatley third; time 3:15¾.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—Despatches from San Diego this morning state that the Pacific mail steamer Montana, when 40 miles south of Acapulco on the morning of the 8th at 3 o'clock, took fire in the boat store room. After an hour's hard fight, the crew and passengers succeeded in getting the fire under control. The cause of the fire is supposed to be spontaneous combustion.

MILWAUKEE.

Convention of Underwriters—A General Insurance Law Recommended.

MILWAUKEE, July 16.—The Convention of Underwriters of the northwest met at Newhall House to-day at 11 o'clock. After the usual preliminaries, R. J. Smith, the President, addressed the Convention as follows:

In my opinion, the most desirable legislative action in reference to fire insurance which we could have, would be for the general government, instead of the State, to take all organizations in the business under its care, by the enactment of a general insurance law in many respects similar to the national banking laws, thus doing away with all supervision, and at the same time placing all the organizations of the country under the charge of one Department, the requirements of which should be such that the interests of all concerned would be protected and guarded without being burdensome or needlessly inquisitorial. Then if the Companies were required to have a given amount of capital besides a working surplus and to make statements of their actual condition when called upon, instead of a certain fixed date as now, we should, I think, feel that the supervision would be wholesome, while the companies would be relieved of a vast amount of labor and expense attendant now upon making seperate statements for the insurance official of each State, which all must admit affords but little protection to the policy holders.

The afternoon session was devoted to a private interchange of statements, and to-morrow the officers for the ensuing year will be elected. The proceedings will not be made public for the present.

ILLINOIS.

Meeting of the State Temperance Convention.

JACKSONVILLE, July 16.—The State Temperance Convention met here yesterday, and beyond effecting an organization with Dr. J. A. McFarland as President, transacted no business. To-day resolutions were adopted calling upon the friends of temperance and the people of Illinois for united action in support of the temperance laws, declaring that the thanks of the temperance people of Illinois are due Hon. Jos. Medill, Mayor of Chicago, for his enforcement of the liquor law in that city, and also thanking the Church citizens of Chicago for their recent action in meeting and declaring themselves in favor of the enforcement of said law. No action has been taken towards organizing a temperance party for nomination of candidates.

WEST CHESTER.

The Late Murder.

WEST CHESTER, Pa., July 16.—William Uddersook, the party arrested as the supposed murderer of the stranger in the Western part of this county, admits being in company with his supposed victim when last seen, but alleges he hired the horse and wagon to take him to the railroad station at Parkesburg, but cannot give the name of any one there who saw him at that place. The Sheriff found by papers on the person of Uddersook that he had been engaged in robberies in Baltimore. The excitement in the neighborhood where the butchery took place continues intense. The mass of evidence already accumulated, it is thought, is fully sufficient to establish Uddersook's guilt. Circumstances point to the brother-in-law, named Rhodes, as an accomplice and a warrant is out for his arrest.

THE CHOLERA.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 16.—A special to the *Sentinel* from Mt. Vernon, Indiana, says that the cholera is raging fearfully at that place, commencing on Thursday last. There has been about thirty deaths. Business is almost suspended.

COLUMBUS, July 16.—Contrary to the opinions of physicians last night, six new cases of cholera appeared in the penitentiary to-day. Two convicts, Jack Thompson and a man named Useless, died to-day after a few hours sickness.

Two fatal cases of yellow fever have occurred on the steamer City of Merida, one being the engineer and the other the steward. They were buried in the quarantine grounds. Several of the passengers are in the quarantine hospital.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Adjournment to September 16.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1873.

In the Convention yesterday, President *pro tem.* Walker in the Chair, debate on the Railroad article was resumed, upon the section prohibiting discrimination against the people of the State in passenger and freight rates, and equalizing such rates.

A substitute for the section was offered by Mr. T. H. B. Patterson which was adopted, and the section as amended agreed to. It prohibits discriminations in charges between or against the people of this State by corporations engaged in transportation of freight or passengers in or through the State. No pro rata provision is included, but it is provided that no higher charge for a shorter distance than for a longer distance, including such shorter distance, shall be made. Special rates and drawbacks, except excursion and commutation tickets, are also prohibited; extra rates are allowed in charges for a distance not exceeding fifty miles.

The next section as passed declares all railroads and canals to be public highways, asserts the equality of all parties, &c., in transporting persons and property thereon.

Mr. Buckalew moved to amend by striking out the penalty, forfeiture of charter, as disproportionate to the offence, and as punishing innocent stockholders for the acts of the officers. Agreed to. The section as amended was adopted.

A new section was offered by Mr. Knight, preventing railroads from issuing free passes or passes at a discount, to any excepting officers or employees of the company. Adopted.

The next section prohibiting the issue of corporation stocks or bonds, except for money, labor or property actually received, and making void all fictitious increase of stock, &c., except under general laws, and with the consent of a majority of the stockholders. Passed. Adjourned.

To-day's session was mostly devoted to adjournment.

Special to The Post.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1873.

Adjournment to September 16.

By a vote of 51 to 42, the Convention to-day adjourned to September 16th.

THE COLLIERS IN COUNIL.

Convention of the Allegheny County Miners.

Fifty-five Pits Represented by Seventy Delegates—Scale of Prices Adopted—Another Attempt to be Made at Arbitration—Draft of a Letter to the Coal Producers and Coal Exchange Approved—The Meeting Characterized by Shrewd Common Sense and Practical Propositions.

Regularly chosen delegates from the various coal mines of Allegheny county met in Mass Convention at their rooms, (English's Building) Fourth avenue, yesterday morning for the purpose, as set forth in Tuesday's POST, of ascertaining the sense of the body upon the question of wages, to the end that unity of action on the part of the miners might be secured for the solution of their present differences with the operators. Fifty-five pits were represented by some seventy miners, who, as a body exhibited intelligence, sound common sense, liberality of views, and an evident desire to avoid future difficulties and arrive at a peaceful solution of their present grievances.

MORNING SESSION.

PREPARING FOR WORK.

The meeting opened at ten o'clock, and was called to order by John Watt, Esq., Messrs. George Archbold and Walter J. Reed being appointed secretaries.

The minutes of the previous meeting, held on the 14th ultimo, was read and affirmed.

Delegates representing pits in Westmoreland, Fayette, Washington and Beaver counties were admitted to seats, but debarred from the privilege of voting.

A motion was made to exclude reporters, but this was voted down.

A Committee on Resolutions, consisting of the following gentlemen, was then appointed: Messrs. Steiner, Good, Wagner, Penman, and Campbell.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

The Secretary then read a paper by Mr. Davis, editor of the *Labor Tribune*, showing what a given price for screened coal will amount to when averaged with the "run of the mine," not taking into account the "bearing in" stock. The first series of proportions is 70 bushels lump coal to 30 of nut and slack. The general run of a 100 bushels is as follows:

Lump coal, 70 bushels; nut, 16 bushels; 14 bushels slack.

Mr. Davis' communication then closed with the following suggestions, as a settlement of existing differences.

First. That the river and railroad pits resolve to come to a uniform basis for digging.

Second. That they offer to dig coal at 85 cents per ton of 4,000 lbs., including lump, nut, slack and bearing in slack.

Third. The above rates amount to a little over 4¼ cents for lump coal estimated at 76 bushels, in 100 of the owner of the mine.

GETTING AT GENERAL SENTIMENT.

Delegates from the various pits in the county were then called on for an expression of opinion as to the advisability of a strike, a great diversity of opinion being manifested. The opinion seemed to prevail that if the screen bill was rigidly enforced so that seventy-six pounds would be allowed to the bushel and two thousand pounds to the ton, that a strike could be obviated.

Some of the miners would be hampered by articles of agreement retaining ten per cent. of their wages for the fulfillment of certain contracts, and it was felt that unless they could strike as a "unit," no great good could result.

The general tenor of the views expressed seemed to be that the railroad pits should strike whilst the river diggers remained at work.

The Convention then adjourned till half past one o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 1½ o'clock P. M. President Watt in the chair.

Mr. Street, Chairman of the Committee on Arbitration, appointed at a recent meeting to confer with the Coal Exchange and Coal Producers' Exchange, reported that, their overtures in that direction were not favorably received, the other side being unwilling to arbitrate, or discuss the matter.

The report was received and the Committee continued.

Mr. Street then read the

DRAFT OF A LETTER

to the Coal Exchange and Coal Producers' Exchange, which after emendation was approved, as follows:

WORKINGMEN'S COUNCIL HALL, July 15, 1873.

To the Members of the Railroad Coal Producers Exchange:

GENTLEMEN: Your answer to our note of June 28th, asking a conference was duly received through Mr. Archbold: We regret very much the determination you have come to, because the operators have always been loudest in their protestation against miners, strikes, never failing to impress upon the public mind the reasonableness of the demands and the inconsiderateness of the rights of others, thereby giving us as well as the public reason to believe that you would be glad to see the time when our affairs come to be settled without stoppage. We are well aware that your organizations do not control every operator; also that each is allowed to make the best time he can with his men, but we think you will scarce deny that they all feel bound not to offer more liberal terms than agreed on among you, and we have reason to believe that it is deemed somewhat meritorious if an operator is so void of conscience as to demand more than even you consider the miner's just due. But we have no hesitation in saying that if the Exchange desire an amicable settlement of the difficulties now existing, and at the same time engender that sentiment of honesty, good feeling and regard for the rights of each other that should exist between employer and employee, they should in justice to those who are dependent on their labor for the maintenance of their families and of those remotely connected with the coal trade agree to a fair and peaceful solution of the matters now at issue between the miners and themselves; and we have good reason to believe that outside operators will be controlled by their action, for when an operator was asked early in June what they were going to do his reply was the "Exchange had fixed it," and if they have the right and power to fix one thing, it is foolish to think they could if they wished smooth over other troubles. Nor do we think it would be in opposition to the spirit of the times nor of former practice if you were to appoint a committee to confer with us. As to the excuse that the Committee does not speak for the body of the miners the wish is father to the thought, and we in return say we are trying to secure the rights of the men, and are upheld by the large majority as you all know; and in order to avoid further trouble we, if authorized by the Miners' Protective and Progressive Association, challenge you to adopt a scale of prices the same to be heard before three just men not engaged in the business, one to be appointed by the Executive Committee of the Protective and Progressive Miners' Association; one by the operators, and these two to select the third.

WM. STREET,
Chairman of Arbitration Committee.

THE SCREEN LAW—SCALES OF PRICES.

Mr. Steiner, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported verbally that they were in favor of the Screen Law being strictly enforced, and seventy-six pounds be considered a bushel and two thousand pounds a ton. They also reported in favor of the following scale of prices:

Three-quarter inch screen, $3 50 per 100 bushels,

One inch screen, $3 50 per 100 bushels and 45 cents for nut coal.

One and a quarter inch screen, $3 50 per 100 bushels and 90 cents for nut coal.

One and a half inch screen, $3 50 per 100 bushels, and $1 50 for nut coal.

For lump, nut and slack weighed together, 85 cents per ton.

After a short debate the report entire was adopted, and the Committee discharged.

The following resolution was then adopted:

Resolved, That in no case will we work unless our operators comply with the conditions of the Protection law, that is 76 pounds to the bushel or 2,500 bbls. to the ton.

The resolution passed, and the Convention adjourned, subject to the call of the Committee on Arbitration in connection with the officers of the Convention.

ULTIMATUM TO THE OPERATORS.

Subsequently the Committee on Arbitration held a meeting and decided to at once engross and forward the letter given above, and await the reply of the Operators.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A Man Shoots His Paramour and Himself in a Harmony Hotel—Death of the Man and Fatal Wounding of His Victim.

The usual quiet of the village of Harmony, Butler county, was disturbed, and its inhabitants were roused to the highest degree of excitement, on Friday evening last, by the enactment of a fearful tragedy at the Drovers Hotel, kept by A. Chauncy.

Some time during the day a young man, twenty-five years of age, and a young lady of seventeen, arrived at the hotel and took a room, the man registered the names of John Frazier and lady, giving no residence. Towards evening he ordered a buggy, with the apparent intention of taking a drive, and it was waiting for him at the door when the landlord heard a pistol shot up stairs. Hurrying up, he met the young lady on the stairs, her face and neck covered with blood, which streamed from a bullet hole in her forehead. Mr. Chauncy took the wounded girl to a room on the first floor and sent for a physician without delay, and while her injuries were being attended to, another shot was fired in the room above. An investigation of the second shooting followed, and Frazier was found lying on the floor in his room, also shot through the forehead. Of this wound Frazier died during the night. The wound of the young lady is pronounced fatal by the physicians, though at latest advices she was alive.

WHO THE PARTIES ARE.

From dispatches received from Wheeling, and statements made by the dying girl, we gather the following particulars as to the relations of the parties, and the tragic ending of their lives:

The young lady's name is Kate Faulstock, whose parents reside in Wheeling, that place being also the home of Frazier and his family. It seems that an attachment had sprung up between the two which was not favored by the parents of either, and about a year ago they eloped but were captured near Steubenville and Miss Kate was taken back to her parents. The persecuted lovers kept up their acquaintance and fed their love by means of frequent letters, and some weeks ago another more successful attempt at elopement was made. The couple came to this city where they lived as man and wife until Thursday morning last, when they went up to Rochester, and thence to Harmony. At Rochester Frazier bought a pistol saying to the storekeeper who sold it,

"THIS WILL END MY DAYS."

After ordering the buggy for a drive, as related above, Miss Faulstock lay down on the bed, and Frazier, sitting in a chair near by, took out the pistol. The girl cautioned him to be careful, lest it might go off. He replied, "You don't think I would shoot you?" and instantly fired.

Frazier was unable to speak after shooting himself, and Miss Faulstock is unable to give any rational cause for her assassination and his suicide. It is supposed that jealousy or remorse prompted the deed. Frazier is said to have left a wife and two children at Zanesville, Ohio. The excitement in Harmony, where the tragedy occurred, and in Wheeling, where the parties are well known, is intense and general.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

EX-GOVERNOR CURTIN will deliver an address at the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania on the evening of July 22, two days before the commencement.

DAVID DAVIS, an old and respected citizen of Limestone, Montour county, died on Tuesday evening last, aged about 72 years.

HARVEY'S LAKE, in Luzerne county, is the longest inland lake in Pennsylvania. It is fifteen hundred feet above the ocean. Good fishing is found there.

A BELLEFONTE youth of 81 has married a blushing young miss of 21. We always thought a difference of sixty years between a girl and a boy, when they married, was about right.

JUDGE WM. S. REDDIN, one of the oldest Free Masons in Luzerne county, died on Tuesday of last week, at Pittston. He was a soldier under Wellington at Waterloo.

FOREIGN.

MORE OUTBREAKS IN SPAIN

Turbulent Scenes in the French Assembly.

SPAIN.

Serious Disturbances in Malaga.

MADRID, July 12.—There was serious trouble in Malaga yesterday. While a bull fight was in progress the people of the city rose against the municipality and assassinated several Councillors. The Governor of Malaga has resigned. Lieutenant General Sanchez Bregna has received orders to hasten to Navarre and take command of the Army of the North. The Cabinet is thoroughly united, and have resolved to repress all disorders.

The Bill for Porto Rico.

In the Cortes to-day, the Minister of Colonies presented and read a bill applying to the Island of Porto Rico, the constitutional clause of 1869, with reference to individual rights, and also applying the same clause to the Island of Cuba, with the exception of territory occupied by insurgents.

Stringent Measures to be Adopted in Cuba.

A dispatch has been sent to the Captain General of Cuba, authorizing him to adopt the same extraordinary measures against the Insurrectionists on that Island as has been resorted to by the government for the suppression of the Carlist insurrection. The abolition of slavery in Cuba will be realized by a special law.

The Outrage in Alcoy.

In the Cortes this afternoon the Minister of War spoke of the atrocities committed in Alcoy by the Internationals, and said the government was determined to punish all those guilty of assassination in that town. Despatches have been received at the War office from General Velerde, announcing his arrival before Alcoy, and his determination to attack the town to-day.

Operations of the Carlists.

BAYONNE, July 12.—Advices from Carlist sources state that the insurgent chieftan Sierro, with a band of five hundred men, has crossed the river Ebro and entered Old Castile, where he is organizing risings of Carlists. There is much agitation in Burgos, and many of the inhabitants of that province are enlisting under the banner of Don Carlos. Several bands of Carlists have appeared in the province of Leon. There are three Carlist chiefs in Gallicia, each at the head of an organized force.

HALIFAX.

The Wrecked Steamer City of Washington.

HALIFAX, M. S., July 12.—A dispatch from Port Le Brean states that the weather continues unfavorable for operations of the divers at the steamer City of Washington. The steamer M. A. Starr, with the remaining steerage passengers, and captain, officers and crew, are expected to-night. The steerage passengers will be sent to Boston by steamer. It is said that fully six hundred packages of goods have drifted to sea from the wreck.

The Fire at the Colliery.

Up to date $115.39 have been contributed by the Drummond colliery relief fund. The fire in the slopes of the colliery is not yet extinguished. There is now very little if any hope of saving the old works, except by filling them with water.

FRANCE.

Turbulent Scene in the Assembly.

VERSAILLES, July 12.—There was a tumultuous scene in the National Assembly to-day, and the disorder finally became so great that President Buffet was obliged to suspend the sitting. Upon the resumption of the session, Gambetta ascended the tribune, and addressed the Assembly in defense of his speech delivered at Grenoble. He said France was revolutionary, glorified universal suffrage, and accused the majority of wishing to mutilate it. Ernoult, Minister of Justice, protested against the charges of Gambetta. "The government," he said, "was willing to accept at any time a debate.

ENGLAND.

An African Town Endangered.

LONDON, July 12.—The steamship Senegal arrived in the Mersey to-day from the west coast of Africa. She brings dates from Cape Coast Castle to the 23d of June. Thirty thousand Ashanti were encamped within fifteen miles of the town, and an attack was looked for daily. The English defensive force was small. Reinforcements were on their way to the town, but they were not expected to reach there before the 5th of this month.

TURKEY.

The Sultan Not to Visit Vienna.

VIENNA, July 12.—The Sultan has declined the invitation of Emperor Francis Joseph to visit the Vienna Exposition, assigning as a reason that the affairs of state prevent him leaving Constantinople.

ITALY.

Archbishops to be Promoted.

ROME, July 12.—The Italian Parliament prorogued to-day. It is expected the Pope will soon bestow Cardinal hats upon Archbishop Manning, of England, and two American archbishops.

POUGHKEEPSIE.

Close of the Convention of the Young Mens' Christian Association.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 12.—At the morning session of the International Convention of Young Mens' Christian Association to-day, W. H. Hodden, of Great Britain, was introduced, and told of the work in England and Ireland. Dr. Thompson, of New York, read a paper upon the Bible and Bible class instruction, which was ordered to be printed. Mr. Cobb, of Cleveland, gave particulars of the railroad work in that city, where the railroad companies provided the Association with elegant rooms, and 5,000 railroad employees attend the meetings. At half-past five o'clock the usual resolutions of thanks being adopted, and the entire Convention having sung the railroad song doxology, and benediction following, the Convention was adjourned *sine die*. In the evening a large meeting was held in the Opera House. To-morrow the pulpits in the city will be filled by delegates. Over one half of the delegates have left for home, and the remainder will leave on Monday.

MILWAUKEE.

The Case of the Forger Gordon—A Hearing in the Matter.

MILWAUKEE, July 12.—A Minneapolis dispatch to the *Daily Wisconsin* says that during the proceedings in the Gordon case at Fort Garry yesterday, the legal papers in possession of Capt. Hay were submitted to the Court, whereupon the authority to arrest Gordon depended being exposed, there was a decided reaction in public opinion among the Manitobans. Immediately after the introduction of the paper, United States Consul Taylor issued a card to the public, the substance of which is as follows: Gordon was arrested in New York for embezzlement, and Roberts released him from prison on bail of $37,000. Gordon fled the country and took up his residence near Fort Garry; his whereabouts being discovered, Roberts procured a bail piece and executed a power of attorney to Capt. Perry to act. Thus the arrest was made to release Roberts from his bond, and by common law the bailee has the right to take his principal wherever and whenever found, treaties and the extradition laws not being applicable to the case. The common law exists in Manitoba, uncontrolled by statutes. Following this exposition the Consul declares that the gravity of the question involved, as well as the interests of both countries, require that all the testimony which the defense was prepared to show should be admitted, and that out of international courtesy Mr. Wilson should be heard during the examination. O her advices state that the investigation has brought out the fact that the American prisoners were arrested south of the new boundary line on American soil. This will work new complications, although it cannot be yet surmised just what effect this discovery will have on the future proceedings.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

WE have but now learned of the death of Matthew Morrison, who died in Oregon on the 6th of January last. He was a brother of Mr. Rice Morrison, of Corydon, and of the late Abijah Morrison, and aged 71 years. He was born on what is is known as the Wetmore farm, near Warren, in 1802. He had lived in Oregon about thirty-five years.—Warren *Ledger*.

A RICH old fellow in Gettysburg, who owns more houses than any one man in the place, was waited on by a committee appointed by the citizens to solicit subscriptions to rebuild the fence about the cemetery. His reply was characteristic as well as humorous. "Gentlemen, I have always made it a rule in my business never to make any repairs until the tenants begin to complain."

AT A meeting of the friends of license, held in New Castle last week, it was asserted that local option cost that city five hundred dollars a month, and it was resolved to support for the Legislature only such candidates as would pledge themselves to vote for a repeal of the local option law.

LOGAN, Erie county has a somnambulist in the person of Joseph Byington. On Thursday night last he arose in his sleep, uttered a piercing scream, and leaped from a second story window to the ground, where he was found in an insensible condition. It is now thought his injuries will not prove fatal.

THE Cumberland *News* says that a numerously signed request to the authorities of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad to place on again the Confluence Accommodation would be favorably regarded, and hopes some one will move in the matter at once, and trusts such movement will meet with a success.

GROUND was broken last week for the new Masonic temple in Reading. The building will be four stories in height; front of serpentine stone, with facings and trimmings of white marble. The estimated cost of the building is $100,000.

THE Franklin Fire Police have accepted the invitation of the Meadville Fire Department to attend their annual parade on the 7th of August. The Franklin Cornet Band will accompany the Fire Police.

A CHILD of Henry Swisher, of Bennington Furnace, Blair county, ate a small portion of concentrated lye on Saturday in the absence of its parents. Death ensued next day.

FOREST county claims to have the oldest couple in Pennsylvania. The husband one hundred and eight, the old lady one hundred and six, and both are orphans.

IT is expected that trains on the New Castle and Franklin Railroad will be running to Mercer by the first of September next. The grading and masonry are rapidly approaching completion.

Ben Butler.

That the Administration, from the chief, down through all the departments favor the nomination of Ben Butler for Governor of Massachusetts there is not a doubt. And why not enquires the New York *Tribune:*

Is there anything in the character of Mr. Butler that should make his election as Governor of Massachusetts offensive to the head or to any member of the present administration? Has he not been true to it through thick and through thin? And did he not champion the measure which above all others the President was most interested in and which doubled the latter's salary? There is no reason why the whole power of the Administration should not be devoted to secure Mr. Butler's success, and nothing has transpired to indicate any other course. The only prominent Administration politician who has taken Butler by the beard is General Hawley, of Connecticut, and he has invariably been snubbed by the President upon every occasion, while Butler has had the Executive ear, and the ears—which was no small affair—of all the departments. Some of the newspapers are innocently inquiring what business it is of the Administration any way who is Governor of Massachusetts, and others ask how it is possible to interfere. How the perpetuation of its power by controlling the Executive Departments and consequently the management of the party in the several States concerns an administration that has had already two terms and is groping towards another, is too simple a question to need answering. How it can interfere has the beginning of an answer in the late appointment of Judge Sanger as District-Attorney, the effect of which was to give all the office holders and office-seekers—and they are the men who control caucuses and elect delegates—the impression that Mr. Butler is the disposer of offices in the State.

SATURDAY'S CONFLAGRATION.

A Large Foundry, Six Dwellings, and a Stable in the Sixth Ward Consumed—Five Horses Burned to a Crisp—The Gas Works in Danger—List of Losses and Insurance.

The city was startled out of its usual serenity late on Saturday afternoon, by the report that a frightful fire was raging on Second avenue, in the vicinity of the Pittsburgh Gas Works. Rumor with her many tongues was busy, but, this time, did not exaggerate the danger. The alarm was given a few minutes to four o'clock, and the district engines promptly responded. The flames had broken out in the roll foundry of Lewis, Lessiter & Co., on Second avenue above Try street, and with alarming rapidity enveloped the entire structure. A general alarm was sounded, as it became but too evident that the entire section of the city was in imminent peril of destruction. With the exception of the appratus stationed in East Liberty, all the steamers of the city as well as from the South Side responded, and on their arrival went to work with a will.

In less than an hour the entire foundry was a mass of burning embers. Several small frame dwellings adjoining were engulfed in the flames. The fire spread across Second avenue and communicated with a number of dwelling houses and a stable, all of which were consumed. The stable which was owned by Thos. Moore, contained five fine horses which were burned to a crisp.

The dwellings burned in whole or part were:

Two story brick, owned and occupied by Mrs. Britton, the upper portion destroyed and the whole badly damaged.

Three story brick, owned and occupied by Mr. Matthew Carr, almost entirely destroyed.

Two three story brick houses, one occupied by Edmund Ferry, the other by Mrs. Bevins, reduced to ashes.

Grocery store and dwelling, occupied by Messrs. McSteen and Dorrington, totally consumed.

Pipetown Exchange, a saloon occupied by Mrs Burns, entirely consumed.

The fire is supposed to have caught from a spark from the cupola of the foundry. For a time it was feared that the gas works would go by the board, but by extraordinary exertions on the part of the gallant firemen, and the fact that the iron clad residence of the Superintendent, Mr. Whitfield, intervened, the city was spared the twofold calamity of a frightful explosion, perhaps entailing great loss of life, and total darkness.

The loss of Messrs Lewis, Lessiter & Co., will foot up about $25,000, on which there is an insurance of from $15,000 to $18,000, portion of which is as follows:

Allegheny	$2,500
Enterprise	2,500
City	1,250
Germania	1,250

—all of Pittsburgh, and in the St. Paul, of St. Paul, Minnesota, $1,250, and Amazon, of Cincinnati, $1,250.

The books of the concern were locked up in a Barnes Star fire proof safe, and it is believed are unharmed.

None of the other buildings were valuable, and their combined loss will not exceed $15,000, on which there is a small insurance, the exact amount of which could not be learned.

OTHER FIRES.

A slight fire occurred in the roof of a dwelling near the Ellsworth Hose House, on Main street, Allegheny, but was extinguished before much damage was done.

About ten o'clock the same evening a wooden shed in Sheppard's brick yard, Twenty-first ward, South Side, was burned. Loss trifling. In going to the fire, Mr. John Nelson, driver of the Mechanic hose carriage, was thrown from his seat by the upsetting of the carriage, fracturing his collar bone, and sustaining several severe injuries about the head.

GALA DAY AT McKEESPORT.

Yesterday's Regatta a Notable Success—Billy Scharff Wins the Single Scull Race—The Howard Crew Victorious in the Four-Oared Contest.

Yesterday will be a memorable event in the annals of McKeesport. During the morning the greatest interest was evinced over the regatta arranged for the afternoon, and after dinner all was bustle and expectation. The weather was favorable, the river smooth and the oarsmen all seemingly in good condition, so that when the hour appointed for the opening of the contest had arrived, the crowds that lined the banks on both sides, and crowded the river in skiffs or flats, numbered several thousand.

THE SINGLE SCULL RACE.

The first race was for single scull's, distance three miles, $75 to the first and $25 to the second. Billy Scharff, Nic. Denmarsh, Bob Sweitzer and Pat. Hanlon entered, but before the start the latter withdrew, leaving the contest to the trio first mentioned. The race was well contested, but gradually Scharff drew ahead, and came in the winner by about forty boat lengths, in twenty-three minutes and thirty seconds; Denmarsh second, and Sweitzer distanced.

THE FOUR OARED RACE.

The next but most important race was for four-oared boats, distance four miles, $125 to the first, $75 to the second and $25 to the third. For this race there were five entries, the Howard, Sheridan, Fisher, and Soho crews of Pittsburgh, and the Juniata crew of McKeesport. A good start was effected, and the contest was at times exciting. The Howard club, however, came in ahead in the extraordinary time of 24 minutes and 30 seconds, with the Sheridan second and the Fisher third.

The race was exciting, and elicited the greatest enthusiasm from the spectators. Some comment was excited by the report that the miles in the four-oared contest were rather short measure, but as this was not verified, the prevailing impulse was to accept the assurance of the judges that the distance was correct. If this be the case, the Howard crew have made the fastest time on record, and will, no doubt, ere long be called on to contest their well won laurels.

Another Will to be Contested.

The will of Mr. Joseph West, of Mifflin township, has been filed for probate in the office of Register Gray. He bequeathed his farm of ninety six acres to his four sons, Lowry, Mathew, Edward and Alexander West, to be divided equally among them, requiring them to pay all debts against him, and the sum of fifteen hundred dollars to his legatees, his daughter and grandchildren. On Saturday morning S. H. Gever, Esq., filed a petition against the will, in behalf of the children of Mrs. Martha Walker, a deceased daughter of the testator.

EQUALIZATION EXPENSES.

What Revision Will Cost the Taxpayers.

A great deal of wild speculation was indulged in by the opponents of equalization as to the machinery necessary to carry it into effect, and the friends of the measure shot far of the mark in their estimates. This morning we are enabled to give our readers a statement of the salaries paid the members of the Board of Revision, together with the amount expended for clerk hire. The figures in the latter account seem rather excessive, but we presume the Taxpayers' Union, at their next meeting, will relieve us of further comment in the matter. Following are the items taken from the books of the City Controller:

SALARIES OF THE REVISORS.

Name.	No. Days.	Amounts
James Palmer	53	$265
B S Hemup	37	185
Mark Burke	44	220
H S Smithson	47	235
James Irwin	49	245
W C Taylor	29	145
C W Lewis	54	270
Daniel Wenke	54	270
John H Foller	33	165
James G Fulton	37	185
Samuel McElhany	36	180
Jacob Miller	42	210
Wm Alexander	41	205
S McElroy	45	225
F E Kremer	29	145
Andrew Black	23	115
J M Jarrett	36	180
J H Noble	27	135
Philip Dr. Ri	45	225
David Lewis	41	205
Chas B Straith	45	225
Jas T Acclure	38	190
Geo R White	28	140
F C Flerman	40	200
Alex Speer	38	190
Martin Carney	36	180
J J McDonald	38	190
J R Newmahi	22	110
John Beck	41	205
R E Miller	35	175
James Lapham	23	115
Alexander Chambers	5	25
B F Kennedy	8	40
Total		$5 995

Two of the Revisors have not as yet sent in their bills.

CLERICAL HIRE.

February	$1,261 50
March	925 00
April	1,198 70
May	1 404 25
June	755 00
Total	$5 484 45

The total expenses thus far, including all the salaries paid, the per diem of the members of the Board, the stationery, printing, etc., amounts to $13,023 40, to which there may be added say $400 for the two remaining members of the Board who have not yet made out their bills for service.

THE CITY'S HEALTH.

Monthly Meeting of the Board—An Unusual Number of Nuisances Abated—Wholesale Confiscation of Diseased Meat, Fish, Vegetables, &c.—Shipments of Stock East During the Quarter Just Closed—Remarkably Small Number of Dead Stock—Routine Business.

The City Board of Health met at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, Dr. Arthurs presiding pro tem. There were present Messrs. Arthurs, House, Gilmore, Hays and Fleming.

SPECIAL NUISANCES.

The Health Officer was instructed to call the attention of Councils to an open run in the Twenty-first ward, which should be sewered.

It was resolved to notify the Committee on City Property to abate the nuisance in the basement of the Nineteenth ward lockup.

The Sanitary Committee made a verbal report in regard to nuisances in the Fourteenth ward and South Side, which was accepted.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

Health Officer Crosby Gray submitted the following report:

No. of nuisances abated	970
No. of permits granted	189
Am't rec'd from permits	$378 00
Am't expended	58 70
Balance	$319 30
No. of suits instituted	2
No. of deaths reported in June	273

MEAT INSPECTOR'S JUNE REPORT.

Mr. Thos. W. Lindsay, Meat Inspector reported that during the month of June he condemned and confiscated, as follows

	Pounds.
Tainted Beef	5,760
Bruised Pork	150
Tainted Veal	150
Bruised and Tainted Mutton	300
Spoiled Fresh Fish	600
Spoiled Eggs	160

During the same time three head of cattle and thirteen head of sheep were condemned as unfit for butchering purposes.

The following arrests were made and fines imposed:

Otto Heil, a Wylie avenue butcher, for selling impure meat, fined $10 and costs.

William Bergher, butcher, on Penn street, for selling bruised and impure pork, fined $50 and costs.

—— Smith, butcher on Butler street, Fifteenth ward, fined $50 and costs.

The following is the amount of stock shipped East from the East Liberty stock yards, during the quarter ending June 30, 1873:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
April	34,000	79 500	56,862
May	34,061	72 644	78,284
June	29 651	81,160	75,400
	109 212	233,304	210,546

The dead stock during the same quarter was:

Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
32	1,960	387

Questions of law raised by the Meat Inspector were referred to the City Solicitor.

The quarterly bills were presented and approved, and warrants ordered for the several amounts.

Adjourned.

IT has already been stated that the miners at Irwin and Penn stations are out on a strike for an advance of fourteen per cent. per ton. The Johnstown *Voice* says: "It is with the greatest difficulty that coal enough can be procured to load even a few trains. The road has heretofore been forwarding coal at the rate of seventy trains a day, but yesterday only some seventeen or eighteen passed this place for the East."

Alleged Malpractice.

Ellen Hoddler, et al. brought an action for damages in the District Court on Saturday morning against Dr. J. D. Schooley, laying her damages at $10,000 for alleged malpractice. The allegation is that her husband had his leg broken at the ankle, and that through the unskilfulness of the Doctor mortification set in and the patient died. A capias was issued.

$300,000

MISSOURI STATE LOTTERY

Legalized by State Authority and Drawn in Public at St. Louis.

Grand Single Number Scheme!
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4 prizes of	2,500	35 prizes of	200
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GIFT ENTERPRISE

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ONE GRAND CAPITAL PRIZE OF $5,000 IN GOLD
One Prize $5,000 in Silver.

Two prizes $1,000 each in GREENBACKS.
Twoprizes 500
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One Family Carriage and Matched Horses with Silver Mounted Harness, worth $1,500 each; one horse and buggy, worth $600 each; one Rosewood Piano worth $300 each; five family sewing Machines worth $200 each; 750 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, worth from $20 to $200 each, Chains, Silverware, Jewelry, &c.

Whole number of Gifts, 6,000. Tickets limited to 50,000.

AGENTS WANTED to sell tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets, $1; six tickets, $5; twelve tickets, $10; twenty-five tickets, $20.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to L. D. SINE, Box 88, CINCINNATI,

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THE WRECKED STEAMER.

Account of the Disaster by a Passenger.

Officers and Crew Charged with Criminal Negligence.

The Officers Previously Warned of Impending Danger.

AN INVESTIGATION ORDERED.

NEW YORK, July 10.—A five-column statement of a City of Washington passenger charges that the loss of the steamer was due to the criminal carelessness of the officers and crew, and that all just barely escaped being engulfed. An ocean captain, who was a passenger, frequently warned the chief officer that he was running too far northward, and advised running a hundred miles further south, but the advice was disregarded, though the second officer coincided in it.

No Sight Was Taken

for seven days, notwithstanding the vessel was going through a heavy fog, at the rate of twelve or thirteen knots an hour. Had she struck at night she would have gone down, or had she gone to the right or left two hundred yards she would have struck either Green Island or the reefs.

A Fearful Loss of Life Would Have Ensued.

The saloon passengers were mostly chatting or playing cards, when, at half past one, P. M. Saturday, she went full speed on Gull Rock shoal. She gave two slight bumps, and a tremendous tremor ran through her. No one had the smallest idea where the ship was. A terrible confusion was caused by cannon firing, horn blowing and women and children shrieking. A sailor cried, "I hear a human voice." A death like silence followed, and soon two brave men—Cornelius Swanburg and Wm. Ferguson, who had been out from the shore in a small boat, climbed up the side of the ship. The latter said he had just risen from a sick bed. The work of disembarking immediately commenced under their guidance, with three of the ship's boats, the second mate standing at the gangway of the ladder with a hatchet in his hand, threatening to cut down any man who tried to get into the boats before the women. Meanwhile the bumping and scraping of the stern post and rudder continued, arousing the fear that the ship would break in two. The steerage passengers, however, remained remarkably quiet, and no attempt to rush was made. Some of the women displayed great presence of mind and heroism, setting quietly till called on to disembark. A young Irish girl came and asked the narrator whether she should ever see Castle Garden at all. On receiving an affirmative reply, she wrapped an Ulster coat round her, gave him a kiss and descended to the small boat.

Once all on shore the Germans gathered in one group and the Irish emigrants in another. All the neighboring barns and outhouses were soon occupied. Adjoining fences were soon stripped of rails. Fires were built, biscuits distributed, coffee served, and all are happy under a sense of great danger escaped. The cabin ladies were received into the houses of a Mrs. Harding and Mrs. Lewis, who, with their daughters, cared for them like ministering angels. Soon many of the poor emigrants were fast asleep, lying about in barns, on the beach, under banks and big rocks. Col. Parnell, of the United States Army, was very prominent in affording assistance to the latter, and conducting them to places of shelter. The ship's doctor was very efficient in erecting tents, distributing cordials, etc. The cabin passengers raised a subscription of two hundred dollars for the heroes, Swanburg and Ferguson, and more will probably be forthcoming. Stores, blankets, beef, biscuits, etc., were landed all day Sunday and Monday, from the ship.

On Monday, the ship was found to lie in fifteen feet of water, apparently as solid as the rock she rested on. Had she backed off on first striking, she would probably have sunk in five minutes. Ten minutes after striking she began to fill, and on Monday had fifteen feet of water in her hold. When the narrator left, the neighboring people were showering every attention upon the rescued passengers and there were plenty of provisions for all for days to come. He closes his narative by comparing the navigation of the City of Washington to

A Man Galloping at Break-Neck Speed

through the darkness down a turnpike, totally regardless and indifferent whether there are any gates ahead or not. Fortunately for us, "we got through one gate, the 'Little Hope Rock,' but the Gull Rock shoal gate was unfortunately closed."

An Investigation Ordered.

OTTAWA, July 10.—The Minister of Marine and Fisheries has directed inquiry into the cause of the loss of the steamship 'City of Washington."

The Ship Separated Into two Pieces.

HALIFAX, July 10.—The wreck of the "City of Washington" broke in two pieces on Gull Rock Shoals this morning. The captain, officers, and crew were on board at the time, but succeeded in landing safely. The M. A. Starr arrived at Port Lebear last evening. All the passengers, luggage, etc., were taken on board through the night, and the passengers embarked this morning. The steamer left for Halifax this afternoon, and is not expected here before to-morrow morning.

LONG BRANCH.

The Races at Monmouth Park.

LONG BRANCH, July 12.—The first race to-day at Monmouth Park, was a steeple chase of about three miles, and was won by Duffy in 7:27; George West second. Tammany threw his rider at the ninth jump.

The Jersey Jockey Club purse, mile heats, best three in five, was won by Arizona, time 1:46 1:48¾, 1:47¾, 1:53 and 1:55. Whisper won the first two heats. Jury and the Lightning colt were drawn at the conclusion of the fourth heat. The third race "sweep stakes," two miles, was won by Survivor; time 3:47¾; Ransom second, Artist third.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Wm. J. Healey, paymaster of the Navy, died in Brooklyn yesterday.

GOODRICH MYSTERY

Arrest of the Murderess.

She Confesses the Crime.

Her Motive for the Act.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The death of Charles Goodrich is no longer a mystery. He was shot by Minnie Waltham, *alias* Kate Stoddard, on the night of the 21st of March, and was arrested on Tuesday last. She yesterday made a full confession of her guilt to the police authorities of Brooklyn. The search for the murderess has been untiring. Not only has Brooklyn been searched, but New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington and a countless number of smaller places.

The Primary Object

of the search was the woman Stoddard, but so little was known about her personally, that at the commencement there was next to nothing to work upon. The photograph obtained represented Kate as pleasant looking, a blonde of thirty, with a moderately full face, sparkling eyes, lightsome expression and buoyant manner, while Kate Stoddard, as arrested, was thin and emaciated. Only one person who knew her positively could be found, Miss Mary Haudley, but for more than six weeks after the murder, that person was laid up in bed sick. Kate Stoddard was met by Miss Haudly in the street on Tuesday last. Miss Haudly was going to New York, and Kate Stoddard was evidently coming from it, when the meeting by accident took place. As soon as she met her Miss Haudly

Recognized Her,

and followed her until she met a police officer, whom she induced to make the arrest. It became of first importance to learn where she had come from. This she declined to reveal. Brooklyn was searched for a house whence a woman had been missing. This resulted in the discovery that in a house in High street, between Jay and Bridge, such a woman has been missing. The woman who kept that house was taken to the Station House and identified Kate as her boarder, and had been living there since April.

Articles Stolen From Goodrich Found.

Her trunks were seized and opened, and in them was discovered the property of Goodrich, including a watch, a chain, a finger ring, a seal and a pocket-book with forty dollars in bills, believed to be the identical money taken from the murdered man. In addition to these articles, a revolver was found in the trunk, three of the chambers of which were loaded, and three empty. There were three bullets found in Goodrich's head. Kate confesses that the revolver found in her trunk was the weapon with which she killed Goodrich. Every article of property taken by her from the premises she seems to have carefully preserved. Since the tragedy she had a terrible struggle for life. Working at times as a sewing girl, she made money enough to buy bread. At other times she was compelled to sell her clothes for sustenance; but, curiously enough, while thus at the verge of starvation, she kept the jewelry and money of her victim lying untouched in her trunk. She had two trunks, both of which are taken possession of. In one of them was found an immense package of letters from her father and mother. these letters show that her home is at Middleborough, Massachusetts. The letters are carefully and kindly written, showing the old people to be full of solicitude for the moral and material welfare of their daughter. There is nothing at all to justify the supposition that they knew anything about the crime. In addition to these letters from her parents, two were found from Goodrich, making arrangements to meet her. The letters will be read at the inquest to-morrow.

Statement of the Prisoner.

The following is the statement of the woman herself to the police. She had been living with Charlie as she called the deceased, and was greatly attached to him. He wanted to cast her off, but she loved him so much that she could not leave him. She entreated on her knees that he would allow her to remain, but he was firm and in fact brutal in his treatment of her, and the Thursday before the Friday on which the body was found was the day fixed for her to leave him, he threatening her with all sorts of things if she dared to trouble him further. She had remained in the house in DeGraw street all the previous evening, and in the morning when Goodrich got up, she again besought him not to cast her off. He was very angry and refused her request or to hear her at all. He then went into the basement at the front of the house and proceeded to light the Baltimore heater located there. The murderess says she loved the man so much that she could not leave him. When she saw him determined to discard her, she worked herself up to murder him. She had one of his revolvers in her pocket, not the one which the detectives found lying at the house beside the corpse, and while Goodrich was stooping down on one hand and knee, in the act of lighting the heater, she drew the pistol, and extending her hand toward him, she said "Charlie." When he looked up,

She Shot Him Three Times.

These were the fatal wounds which the post mortem examination disclosed. After she committed the murder on Thursday morning, she waited all that day and night in the house, watching it. On Friday morning she had occasion to go to New York, and early that morning she washed the blood from the face of the murdered man with the towel which she afterward wrung out, and which was also found damp by the police. She it was who fixed the corpse as it was discovered, and when she had done this, she went over to New York for something or other, and was about to return to the house on that Friday evening. She came over the Fulton Ferry, and ere she had fairly put her foot on the street, she heard the news boys crying out "Extra!" "Murder of Charles Goodrich!" She bought a paper when she returned to New York, and the rest is known. She states

I Killed Him for Love.

I couldn't part with him. A reporter was informed that Kate Stoddard had attempted to commit suicide. He went to the police authorities, but they denied all knowledge of the matter. Coroner Whitehill, however, said she has not attempted suicide, but there is no doubt she would if opportunity presented. She has begged and prayed ever since she has been satisfied that her guilt was proven to be left alone. There is a woman with her all the time, and on repeated occasions she has made this request, urging it, with tears in her eyes, let me be alone, if only for a few minutes, for God's sake. She asked the woman in charge to take pity on her. This is at the Station House where she is confined. She will not be without a female attendant watching over her day and night. There are some features in the woman's history and her deportment that seem to justify the belief already prevalent in certain quarters that

She Is Insane.

The daughter of the landlady of the house where Kate Stoddard lived at the time of her arrest says of her in answer to questions that when Kate came to the house she said she was employed in New York, and wished to have a furnished room. Her mother never let out any portion of the house before, and wouldn't have done it only to a lady as we thought she was. She was employed at light straw work, and made hats very prettily. She used to go to work every morning, and come back at evening regularly for the first month or so, until three weeks ago, when she did her work at home and took it over in parcels when finished. She never had a friend call or received a letter. Mother often told me she thought Miss Waltham had something on her mind, that she had seen trouble, but Miss Waltham never told mother or myself anything of the sort.

I remember a circumstance which we took no notice of at the time, but which has some bearing on the case now. My brother used to come occasionally and read for us, and Miss Waltham liked to hear him. One day he was going to read about the Walworth murder and she said 'O I don't read that, I don't like to hear of murders." Ou mother wishing to hear it, and my brother to read it, she got up and left the room. With that exception I know of no other case. She never made any attempt to conceal herself, and from her speech and department has evidently been brought up in good circumstances. She had several dresses, not expensive, but neat. She exercised great taste in her dress, and was always very clean. Her room was always tidy and in order, and as I said before, we thought a good deal of her, and thought her to be a perfect lady. She used to hire a piano which she played upon. She was not a good player, but said she was very fond of music. She was fond of going to Beecher's Church, and used to attend every Sunday regular.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The Goodrich inquest was resumed to-day in the Brooklyn Court House by Coroner Whitehall. The alleged murderess, Kate Stoddard *alias* Amy Stone was present. William C. Dewitt was retained as counsel by the prisoner.

Mrs. Lucette Myers testified that she recognized the watch, chain and seal as having belonged to Charles Goodrich; she also recognized a small charm which was upon the chain; she could not identify either the pocket book or diary; have seen the pistol before; I saw it in the hands of a man named Roscoe; saw it in his possession some time before the murder, perhaps a week previous; he was in the street at the time. When asked what communication she had with Roscoe at the time, she hesitated, and said she could not answer.

The Coronor—"Is it for fear you will criminate yourself?"

Witness—No that is not it; it is because I think it best not to; it will defeat the ends of justice. Witness then recognized Kate; she was positive she knew her as Amy Snow or Kate Stoddard; the Coronor asked witness if she would go on and give the jury any information she possessed, when she replied that she had nothing else to state on the ground that it

Might Defeat the Ends of Justice.

She had seen this woman Kate and Roscoe together on several occasions.

Question—Why did you say on previous examination that you did not know Kate Stoddard?

Answer—I had certain reasons for saying so.

The next witness was Miss Adeline Palm, who was engaged to be married to the deceased. The witness was very nervous and nearly fainted. She was shown articles and continued: I recognize the watch and two seals; the ring had been worn by him, but I have never seen the charm; the pocket book was his; I fail to identify either of the pistols; there is a lady present I have seen before; I have seen this one, Kate Stoddard before; It was in New York at 217 East Fifteenth street, in Company with Mr. Goodrich; have had a conversation with Mr. G. referring to this lady when he said it was his sister; he said she lived in Brooklyn; this occurred in June a year ago; never had any conversation with her at any time.

David Goodrich, father of the murdered man was next placed on the stand. He was shown the watch, chain, etc, and identified them; the pistol he did not recognize as the one he had seen with his son.

Miss Haudley testified that she had been looking for the prisoner, and then related her story. It was supposed that the prisoner would be put on the stand, but, contrary to expectation, her testimony was not taken. Under direction of counsel the accused will make no confession of her guilt. The Brooklyn *Eagle* says regarding the appearance of the prisoner: It took but a few moments to create among the bystanders the impression that they were looking upon

An Insane Woman,

and this woman undoubtedly is insane, if ordinary indications of lunacy are to be relied on. She sat there full half an hour smiling and chatting pleasantly a strange wild light beaming from her eye all the while. It was impossible to converse with her, although she talked sensibly enough, without being absolutely convinced of her insanity. Miss Haudley, in an interview with a reporter stated that the prisoner was six years ago a lunatic, and was an inmate of a lunatic asylum, and that insanity was caused by disappointment in love. The *Eagle* also says that when the Chief of police asked the prisoner to hand him the locket, which is a very large one, she was at first loth to comply, but seeing that resistance was useless, she passed it over. "Be careful, be careful" said she, there is a mineral in that which I don't want to lose. Despite the utmost care, however, a little portion of the mineral, a piece fell upon the floor, and this to the chief's surprise she picked up promptly, put in her mouth and swallowed. "What did you do that for," said the Chief, looking steadily into her eye; she said, "that is Charles Goodrich's blood," and sure enough, upon closer examination, the locket was found to be filled with congealed blood. A few questions elicited the fact, that on leaving Goodrich's house on Friday morning she had taken away with her, among other articles, a cup full of blood, which had oozed from his brain. This blood congealed, she had been eating a little of it every day since the time of the tragedy till the time of her capture.

The Verdict.

The Coronors Jury returned the following verdict: We find that said Charles Goodrich came to his death by a pistol shot from wounds inflicted by Lizzie Lloyd King, *alias* Kate Stoddard, with intent to cause death, on the evening of the 20th, or the morning of the 21st of march, 1873, at his house in De Graw street, Brooklyn.

The jury accompanying their verdict with some general remarks asserting it to be their conviction that the Coroners Jury as an institution for the discovery of crime, or the detection of criminals has outlived the period of necessity or usefulness, and say its place could be efficually supplied by some legally designated criminal or health authorities, or both combined. A Coroner's Jury is more liable to aid in the escape of the prisoner than to result in the discovery and detection of it. It is also urged that while the present system exists, the body should be inspected by the Coronet's Jury as soon as possible after the discovery, and a *post mortem* examination should follow not precede such inspection. In answer to the usual questions to the Coroner the prisoner said her name was Lizzie Lloyd King, that she was twenty-six years of age, and was born in Plymouth, Mass., that she was a bonnet maker, but declined to say anything in relation to the charge against her. She was taken to jail by the Sheriff.

WHEELING.

A Terrible Tragedy.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 12.—There is great excitement here over the terrible tragedy enacted last night at Harmony, Pa. A young man named John Frazier, some time since eloped with Kate Faulstick, a young girl of seventeen, from this city, where both resided. They went to Pittsburgh, and thence to Harmony, where they stopped at a hotel. While Miss F. was lying in bed, Frazier shot her in the head with a revolver and then shot himself. He lived but a few hours. The girl is still living but cannot recover. No definite cause is assigned for the act, but jealousy is supposed to be the reason of it.

Havana letters state that two entire Spanish regiments are in revolt against the Captain General. Several Spanish camps in Puerto Principe have been withdrawn, and the forts in the northern section of the island are being abandoned by the Spaniards.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The wife and brother of Frank Posey were drowned in Piscataway creek this afternoon.

THE LOUISVILLE DRAWING.

A Whole City Turns Out and Gambles.

From the Louisville *Courier-Journal* of Wednesday we take the following clippings in regard to the drawing of prizes in the Third Gift Concert:

THE LADIES.

Quite a large proportion of the audience consisted of ladies, and among them a number of girls who came to help their fond mammas rejoice in the good fortune they anticipated. Many were evidently from the country or from different sections, being strangers, and nearly all modest varieties of the female toilet were represented; from the simple gingham, homelike and sweetly attractive, which the country lassie put on as her Sunday costume, to the elegant and tasteful attire which denoted the city dame or damsel who does her shopping on Fourth street and would think a dress utterly unfit to wear unless made of the most expensive material, by the most fashionable dressmaker, and in the very latest style. They manifested a lively interest in the drawing, and consulted their lists of numbers on every occasion when the number cried sounded the least bit like any one of their own.

LOVERS

One bright-eyed, fair-faced young lady, neatly dressed and smiling, but with just the least quiver of anxiety in the corners of her rosy mouth, and just the faintest gleam of hope in her clear blue eyes, sat beside a good-looking youth who was evidently connected in some mysterious way with her interest in the drawing. Not so mysterious either; for it did not take the shrewdest observation in the world to see that there were blissful contingencies depending upon the fate that awaited their venture in the wheel of fortune. Perhaps fate in the shape of opposing parents, or adversity or poverty, was to be conciliated by the realization of their hopes, and their dream of a rose-bowered cottage, and happy days that should last "till death does part," hung upon the fickle freak of chance. At any rate, it was really affecting when the crier called $500 to their ticket to see the bright smile with which they turned to one another, their faces so close that they seemed to long, and yet resist the temptation to set the seal of their satisfaction on each other's lips. There were the minister's fee, and the simple house-furnishing, and a few dollars laid away for a future occasion of equal interest, all contained in that modest sum.

A DREAMER.

Another woman in the audience attracted the eye of those who looked over it to note its features. She was neatly dressed in black, but with a colored ribbon at her throat, which showed that it was not weeds she wore. She was pale and dreamy-eyed, with a half abstracted air, and toyed nervously with her fan as she watched the progress of the drawing. She was evidently an opium-eater, and had probably seen in her wild and weird dreams some number which she was sure would draw the capital prize, and set in confident anticipation as number after number was called until her own was drawn out from the wheel, when she brightened up for a moment and bent her ear to hear the figures of the prize read out by Mr. Stratton. It was $200! A shade of disappointment passed over her features and she sat still, perhaps thinking of the magnificent fortune in the capital prize, as if she had owned it and lost it. Whatever may have been her thoughts, however, they did not weigh long upon her mind, for after a minute some pleasant thought evidently occurred to her, and she smiled quietly, and rising passed out of the hall.

THE BIG PRIZES

seemed to cling to the wheel, and as those whose numbers had not been drawn out rejoiced in their hope as long as the prize was there—and they were in the majority—there was no complaint, though much speculation was indulged in.

The $25,000 prize was the next drawn, and soon after, at 3½ o'clock, Mr. Stratton unrolled a prize-slip and held up to the view of the excited audience the figures

$100,000!

Then ensued a scene of wild enthusiasm with which there was nothing to do but wait till it subsided. The applause lasted some minutes, but order was at last restored, and the drawing proceeded with varying fortunes until the

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLAR PRIZE

was drawn, then a similar scene to the preceding one ensued.

After this the interest began to flag, though but a small portion of the audience left the hall till the last number had been drawn.

THE LUCKY AND UNLUCKY.

On the street corners a variety of opinions were given expression. The successful were generally too elated to stay in one place long, but those who had lost, or had taken no tickets, interchanged views as to the gift concert, which were sometimes quite edifying. The disappointed, in many instances, did not approve of lotteries, but in others they announced their determination of investing largely in the next scheme. It is evident that the next gift concert will be as successful as this, as far as selling tickets is concerned.

WHO DREW THE THIRD PRIZE.

The $25,000 prize was drawn by O. A. Knapp, of the firm of James A Clark & Co., who resides at the corner of Fourth and York streets. Mr. Knapp had $100 invested in the lottery of last year, but failed to draw any thing, although several of his tickets were within one or two numbers of those which drew large prizes. He delayed buying tickets until Monday afternoon, when he bought eleven tickets for $100. Of these No 63,085 drew $100, thus paying the cost of the tickets. Afterward No. 64,170 drew $25,000. The $100 was turned into the latter amount in less than twenty-four hours.

THE FIFTH PRIZE.

Part of the $10,000 prize was drawn by members of the J. H. Burce Hook and Ladder Company. John Stabb, Robert Beard, Edward Mitchell, Frank McGuckie and George or "Buck" Smith together bought one quarter of ticket No. 98,743, which drew the above prize, thus securing $500 each. Captain Charles Miller, who is stopping at the United States Hotel, drew another quarter of this prize. It is rumored that the rest of the ticket is owned by Joseph Norris.

THE SIXTH PRIZE

A. A. Lucas, of the firm of Lewis & Lucas, hatters, on the south side of Jefferson street, near Third, bought of W. Scott Glore one-half of ticket number 10,550. The ticket drew the $5,000.

MINOR PRIZES.

A West End club of three men drew $500.

Mr. Meubl, proprietor of the cottage drug store, corner of Fifteenth and Walnut streets, drew $100.

C. J Schranz, druggist, Market street, near Twelfth, drew one-fourth of $500.

No. 81,919 drew $300 for Mr. William A. Shober, a printer in this city.

Seven tickets were purchased by a Galt House club for $100. They drew $100, which made it even.

James Hutchison, one of the proprietors of the Universal Exposition store drew $300.

One hundred ladies living in the West End, it is said, subscribed ten cents each to a club and purchased one ticket. This drew $100, and the ladies will get one dollar apiece.

A HOAX.

A cruel hoax was perpetrated on Goepper, proprietor of Jaeger Halle. But it was done by a friend, who, it is said, suffered in a similar manner at the hands of Goepper at the drawing which took place last year. To retaliate, this friend, at an early hour yesterday morning, sent Goepper word that his ticket had drawn $20,000. The report created a sensation, and was soon noised abroad. Gospper was, of course, much elated—so were his friends; and, doubtless, many a fellow went to bed on forty glasses of beer, drunk on the strength of Goepper's good luck. But Goepper's glory was short-lived. He was not long in learning that he had been sold, and that the money was in other hands that he knew not of.

Constitutional Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10, 1873.

The Convention met at the regular hour this morning, Judge Walker in the Chair.

PERMANENT LOCATION OF THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Committee on Legislature, to which was referred the resolution of the delegate from Fayette, Mr. Kaine, instructing said Committee to consider and report upon the expediency of incorporating a provision in the Constitution locating the capital of the State permanently at Harrisburg, reported the following:

Section 1—No law changing the present location of the Capitol of the State at Harrisburg shall be valid until the same shall have been submitted to the people at a general election and ratified and approved by them.

JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

The Convention then resumed consideration of the article on the Judiciary.

Mr. Parsons of Lycoming offered the following:

"Whenever a county shall contain 40,500 inhabitants it shall constitute a separate Judicial District, shall elect one Judge learned in the law, and the Legislature shall provide for additional judges as the business of said district may require. Counties containing a population less than sufficient to constitute separate districts, shall be formed into convenient single districts, or if necessary may be attached to contiguous districts as the Legislature may provide. The office of Associate Judge, not learned in the law, is abolished excepting in counties not forming separate districts but the several Associate Judges in office when this Constitution shall be adpted shall serve for their unexpired terms."

A number of new sections were offered and rejected, when Mr. Armstrong moved that the articles be referred to the Committee on Revision and Adjustment, which was done, and the section relative to the proposed system of judicial districts fell. The section requiring all laws relating to courts to be general and the organization, jurisdiction, practice, etc., of courts of the same class, so far as regulated by law, to be uniform, was passed.

RULES OF PRACTICE.

Mr. Armstrong offered a new section requiring the Supreme Court from time to time to provide rules, regulations, and a general record throughout the State, these to be uniform in all courts of the same grade, and special rules to be allowed in counties exceeding a hundred thousand inhabitants where the presiding judge in any district obtains the consent of the Supreme Court thereto. Agreed to.

MODIFYING THE JURY SYSTEM.

Mr. Broomall offered a section allowing parties in civil cases to dispense with jury trial, and have the case heard and determined by the court, evidence taken, and the law as declared to be filed for record, with right of appeal from final judgment, as in other cases, with like effect as in appeals in equity. Agreed to.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11, 1873.

At the afternoon session of the Constitutional Convention, the article on railroads and canals was taken up on second reading and proceeded with as far as the sixth section, which was pending at the close of the day. The requirement upon railroad and canal companies organized or doing business here, to keep an office in this State for the transaction of their business, was stricken out.

The section prohibiting common carrier corporations from holding, guaranteeing, or endorsing the stock or bonds of any other corporation, individuals or partnership, except those doing business of common carriers, was discussed. An amendment was offered by Messrs. J. Bailey and Cochran, prohibiting such corporations from purchasing each other's stock or chartered franchise, or leasing the same. The amendment was favored by Messrs. J. Bailey, T. H. B. Patterson and Cochran, and opposed by Messrs. Baer, Niles, Armstrong, Turrell, Bigler, J. B. Wetherill, Howard, Cuyler, Mann, Curtin and Broomal. Both amendments were rejected, together with the section.

The section prohibiting common carrier corporations, their officers or managers, from engaging in mining or manufacturing, &c., holding lands, &c., created a discussion, which was participated in by Messrs. Fulton, Darlington, Armstrong, Cuyler, Lilly and Buckalew against the section, and by Messrs. Andrew Reed, H. W. Palmer and Henry White in support of a modification of it, and by Messrs. Howard and T. H. B. Patterson in its favor. The section was amended by omitting prohibition as to officers or managers. Pending a vote, the Convention adjourned.

This morning Judge Walker called the Convention to order. The Convention resumed the consideration of the article reported from the Committee of the Whole on railroads and canals, the sixth section pending. No incorporated company doing the business of common carrier, nor officers or managers thereof, shall directly or indirectly prosecute or engage in mining or manufacturing articles for other persons or corporations, for transportation over the works of said company; nor shall such company, directly or indirectly, engage in any other business than that of common carriers, or hold or acquire lands in freehold or leasehold, directly or indirectly, except such as shall be necessary for carrying on its business; but any mining or manufacturing company may carry the products of its mines and manufactories on its railroad or canal, not exceeding fifty miles in length.

Mr. Buckalew, of Columbia, moved to strike out "but any mining or manufacturing company may carry the products of its mines or manufactories on its railroad or canal not exceeding fifty miles in length." The section was otherwise amended and passed.

No incorporated company doing the business of a common carrier shall directly or indirectly prosecute or engage in mining or manufacturing articles of transportation over the works of said company, &c., the latter part of the section being the same as in the original.

Mr. Bullett, of Philadelphia, moved a new section, that presidents, directors, officers, agents and other employees of railroad and canal companies shall not engage or be interested directly or indirectly, otherwise than as stockholders, in such railroad or canal companies, in the transportation of freight or passengers common carriers over the works of any company of which they are presidents, directors, officers, agents, or employees; they shall not engage or be interested in the transportation of freight or passengers over the works of any other such company, except they are stockholders in such company, which may be leased or a majority of the capital stock of which may be owned or controlled by the company of which they are presidents, directors, officers, agents, or employees Agreed to.

The seventh section was read, and after several new sections had been offered and rejected, without coming to a vote the Convention took a recess.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12, 1873.

At 9 o'clock, this morning, the Convention re-assembled, Judge Walker in the chair. Dr. Curry opened the session with prayer, and yesterday's journal was read and approved.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Mr. Brodhead moved that the session hereafter be from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M. Not agreed to.

Mr. Buckalew called up his resolutions regarding adjournment, and the publication of the articles which have passed second reading, but the Convention refused, on a call of the ayes and nays, to consider it.

RAILROADS AND CANALS.

The Convention then resumed the consideration of the article reported from the Committee of the Whole on Railroads and Canals, the eighth section pending as follows:

"No corporation engaged in the transportation of freight or passengers in or through this State shall make any discrimination in charges for the carriage of either freight or passengers against the people thereof, and such corporations shall carry the persons and goods of the people of this State on as favorable terms as those of other States brought into or through the State on the works owned or controlled by such corporation; taking into consideration the distance of transportation and the character of the road transported over, and a higher charge shall never be made for a shorter distance than is made for a longer distance; and no special rates or drawbacks shall either directly or indirectly be allowed, but commutation tickets to passengers may be issued as heretofore, and reasonable extra rates within the limits of the charter may be made in charges for any distance not exceeding fifty miles."

Mr. Armstrong (Lycoming) offered an amendment, which was discussed by Messrs. Cuyler, Cochran, Landis, Howard, and others. The amendment was lost and Mr. Cuyler moved to reconsider the vote, pending which, on motion, the Convention adjourned to meet on Monday at 10 o'clock.

Masonic Presentation.

Edward P. Kingsbury, D. D. G. M., who resides at Scranton, Pa., was lately surprised by a party of gentlemen, members of the A. Y. M., of Luzerne county, who proceeded to his residence in Scranton and presented him with a magnificent four-seated phæton and set of harness superbly mounted with silver. Hon. Lewis Pughe, of that city, and member of the State Constitutional Convention, presented the testimonial in a speech, representing that it was in recognition of the valuable services rendered, and the unselfish devotion exhibited by Mr. Kingsland in his efforts to advance the general welfare of the ancient order. Mr. K. feelingly replied, and seemed deeply to appreciate this evidence of esteem on the part of his fellow members. No one better deserves this proof of regard, since Mr. Kingsbury possesses the full confidence and respect not only of the A. Y. M., of Luzerne, but of the order throughout Pennsylvania.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

Gala Day at the Morganza Farm.

Laying the Corner Stone of the New Structure—History of the Enterpri-e-Interesting Exercises-Speeches, Music, &c.

Yesterday the corner-stone of the new building for the Pennsylvania Reform School was laid with appropriate ceremonies in the presence of a vast throng of interested beholders, comprising State and civic officials.

THE SCENE OF THE CEREMONIES

was on the Morganza Farm, in Washington county, one of the loveliest if not the most attractive spot in the whole Chartiers valley so celebrated for its scenic beauties. Col. George Morgan, the original owner, was appointed Indian agent in 1776, and held his position until 1779, when he resigned. During the time he held his office he made Pittsburgh his headquarters. He is represented as a man of unwearied activity, great perseverance, and thoroughly familiar with Indian names and habits. After an eventful military life, he being an officer in the United States army, he retired to his Morganza farm and devoted himself to agricultural pursuits.

THE FARM

is a gentle rolling expanse of mingled field and woodland, embracing five hundred acres, and in beauty of scenery, rural solitude and freedom from contact with the outer world is one of the most eligible sites that could have been selected for the purposes intended. It is located in the Chartiers Valley, two miles this side of Canonsburg, and only a few yards from the Chartiers Valley Railroad. It is immediately upon the Chartiers creek, and the location is one of the most admirable that could have been found anywhere. Surrounded by a beautiful country and located in all respects so favorably, the school, in its new place, will certainly have every opportunity to work out its mission to the best advantage. The largest portion of the farm was purchased from Mr. Russell Grier, of Washington, the amount paid for the entire farm being $88,621 20.

HISTORY OF THE ENTERPRISE.

It will be remembered that some two or three years since the Managers of the House of Refuge decided to adopt the "Family Plan" instead of the congregate system which had prevailed at the Refuge in Allegheny. This change, by which the inmates of the institution will be divided into different families or classes, and each assigned to different dwellings, under the immediate care of competent persons, subject to the general supervision and care of the Superintendent, could not be attempted in the old buildings, and as a change of location became absolutely necessary, owing to the fact that the Refuge was being hemmed in by manufacturing establishments and dwellings, legislation authorizing the sale of the old property, the purchase of a new site, a change in the name, and a radical change in the system governing the institution, was procured.

With this purpose in view, additional legislation was sought and obtained. A supplementary act of Assembly, approved March 20, 1872, was passed, changing the name of the House of Refuge to the Pennsylvania Reform School, and authorizing the Association to sell the present property and purchase other property within fifty miles of Pittsburgh.

Acting under this authority, a Building Committee, consisting of Hon Thos J Bigham, Chairman; and Messrs. Jno. E. Parke, John Phillips, James B. D. Meeds, Christian Yeager, Henry Irwin, and Arthur Hobson, negotiated for the "Morganza Farm," in Washington county, and last autumn the purchase was finally concluded.

THE EXCURSION.

The managers fixed upon Tuesday, July 15, as the day on which the corner-stone should be laid, and spared no pains to give the occasion prominence. Invitations were extended to Gov. Hartranft and other State officers, to the judges and officers of the several counties in the western part of the State, as well as to a number of prominent citizens, to take part in the ceremonies, Gov. Hartranft being requested to lay the corner-stone.

The managers made arrangements for a special train to carry those who had received invitations to the new site, and notwithstanding the unfavorable weather a large crowd assembled at the Union Depot yesterday morning to embark on the train. The time announced for the departure was 8:45, but it was fully half an hour after that time before the train, which consisted of seven passenger coaches started. Among the passengers were noticed Hon. John Scott, U. S. Senator; Gen. J. K. Moorhead, George R. White, Josiah King, Hon. Alfred Slack, Hon. J. M. Kirkpatrick, James McBrier, James Brown, Controller of Allegheny; R. P. Nevin, T. J Craig, Henry Holdship, R. S. Davis, J. F Jennings, Com. W. J Kountz, Hon. A. P. Callow Col. W. J. Anderson, Capt. E. S. Wright, Rev. Mr. Milligan, Rev. Dr. Douglass, Rev Dr. Allison, Prof. W. H. Slack, Gen. J. B. Sweitzer, R. H. King, Charles Arbuthnot, Jacob Lenz, Mr. Samuel J. Cross, of Beaver county, James Craighead, of Washington county, D. Kane, Esq., Fayette county, and members of the Building Committee. The inmates of the institution were also on the train, accompanied by Rev. N. Avery, Superintendent, and J. P. McElheny, S. B. Kennedy and W. Passore, officers with the members' brass band, composed of inmates. When the train reached the station on the South Side, Gov. Hartranft and family joined the party, and the excursionists

STARTED FOR MORGANZA.

marching in procession to the site of the main building where seats had been constructed and all the preliminaries arranged. While the spectators were getting into position, the Refuge Cornet Band of the school discoursed some appropriate music, after which the choir joined in a song of welcome, under the direction of Prof. Wm. H. Slack.

Governor Hartranft then advanced, and in the usual manner went through the ceremony of laying the corner stone, upon the completion of which Rev. S. J. Brownson offered up an impressive prayer.

After the anthem, "The Earth is the Lord's," had been sung by the choir, and the band had entertained the audience with additional music, Hon. J. M. Kirkpatrick was then introduced, and delivered

THE DEDICATORY ORATION.

He spoke at length, and eloquently of the idea upon which the institution was founded, and the sentiment upon which it was, in its results, carried to practical account.

He alluded most feelingly and beautifully to the dead of our community, such as James Anderson, George Weyman, James M Cooper and many others connected with its earliest origin and establishment, whose lives had been a benison and a blessing to all, especially the poor, the unfortunate and the vicious, with whom they were brought in contact. He alluded to the seal of the institution, with its motto and design, as being the best illustration of the scope, the object and design of the institution itself—"Faith, Hope and Charity," "a trinity of virtues," the speaker eloquently said, "upon which, for time and eternity the whole world might hang its hopes and be safe." He spoke of other institutions of a similar character throughout this and other countries, and was authorized by the managers to say that it was intended and designed to make this the model school of reform, no matter where the other might be found or under what auspices or by what rules it might be conducted.

He said he would take the liberty, even at the risk of violating what might be considered good taste, to allude, not offensively as he hoped to the present management, who without fee or reward of any kind except that reward which always comes from the consciousness of duty well performed, had labored and toiled "in season and out of season," in efforts to bring the institution from its earliest and smaller beginnings up to the full level and requirements of the wants and demands of the present time

He spoke of the young who would in a most critical and formative period of their lives, here find refuge and shelter from the allurements of vice and the dangers of crime; who would under the good guidance of God, and the wise administration of instruction and discipline properly administered, be graduated in to good citizens who would take their allotted places in the various callings and avcations of life, assist in the discharge of all the duties which law and good morals might devolve upon them, and so for the times, themselves, their State and their nation, accomplish a destiny of which they would have good cause to be proud.

The speaker closed amid general and enthusiastic applause.

SPEECH OF EX-SENATOR BIGHAM.

The band again executed an appropriate piece of music, after which the choir rendered very effectively the song, "I Live for Those who Love Me." Hon. T. J. Bigham was then introduced and delivered a historical address.

He said: Our institution has existed under the name of the House of Refuge some nineteen years, having received over 2,700 inmates. The wonderful growth of Pittsburgh has caused our Institution to be crowded in on every side. Our grounds are worth now over $300,000. Organized originally under what is called the congregate system, we, in common with all others have, after great deliberation, come to the conclusion to adopt the family system, as giving more and better control over the pupils. This system was introduced first by Hamburg, and perfected into ours by France. It has been thoroughly tried at the famous school at Lancaster, Ohio, and all juvenile reformatories in the country are preparing to follow in its footsteps.

The speaker continued at some length and concluded with hoping that the site will meet with the approval of the large number of fellow citizens on the ground. "We are animated by an intense desire that this institution shall be regarded not only as the model reformatory in this country, but throughout the world. If this is treason, hang me for it."

After a brief address by Hon. John Scott, U. S. Senator, the choir sung "My country 'tis of thee," in which the large crowd of spectators joined. The benediction was then pronounced and the assemblage dismissed.

HEBDOMADAL NECROLOGY.

Deaths in Pittsburgh and Allegheny During the Past Week.

The mortuary reports for the past week in Pittsburgh and Allegheny are at hand. From ninety-seven the previous week the number of deaths in this city fell off to ninete-one the past week, and in Allegheny show an increase of two, as follows:

PITTSBURGH.

Dr. W. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, reports that there were 91 deaths in the city during the week ending July 19. Of this number, 42 were males, 49 females, 88 white and 3 colored. The causes of death were as follows: Cholera infantum, 22; consumption, 10; pneumonia, 6; premature birth, 4; scarlet fever, 3; accident, drowning, congestion of brain, cerebro-spinal meningitis, convulsions, inanition, marasmus, meningitis, acute meningitis, old age, and whooping cough, each 2; railroad accident, cerebral apoplexy, cancer of uterus, sporadic cholera, croup, debility, diarrhœa, dyspepsia, acute enteritis, erysipelas, gastro enteritis, heart disease, valvular disease of the heart, chronic hepatitis, jaundice, congestion of lungs, chronic meningitis, poison, pericarditis, scrofula and septicæmia, each 1. Of the above there were: Under 1 year, 38; from 1 to 2, 13; 2 to 5, 8; 5 to 10, 5; 10 to 15, 1; 15 to 20, 1; 20 to 30, 8; 30 to 40, 7; 40 to 50, 7; 50 to 60, 4; 60 to 70, 3; 70 to 80, 1; 80 to 90, 1.

ALLEGHENY.

Health officer Hoch, of Allegheny, reports fifty-five deaths to have occurred in that city during the past week, of which twenty-nine were males, twenty-six females, and two colored. The diseases were as follows: Cholera infantum, 16; cholera morbus, 3; acute cholera morbus, 1; consumption, 5; still born, 3; congestive fever, 1; peritonitis, 2; abdominal typhus, 1; cerebro spinal meeingitis, 3; convulsions, 3; marasmus, 5; inflammation of brain, 1; debility, 1; inanition, 1; measles, 1; cancer, 1; inflammation of bowels, 1; whooping cough, 1; heart disease, 2; morbus, Bright's, 1; milk leg, 1. Of these there were under 1 year, 34; from 1 to 5, 2; from 10 to 20, 3; from 20 to 30, 3; from 30 to 40, 1; from 40 to 50, 3; from 50 to 60, 2; from 60 to 70, 4; from 70 to 80, 2; from 80 to 90, 1.

It will be observed that the mortality among infants under a year old was particularly severe, in Pittsburgh amounting almost to 25 per cent., and in Allegheny exceeding 50 per cent. of the whole number of deaths.

The Lightest Draft.

Most durable, finest finished and cheapest wagon in use is the Patent Iron Axle, Thimble Skein Wagon, made only at the Duquesne Wagon Works, near Soulders' Monument, Allegheny. Also, railroad and coal carts, wheelbarrows of every style made to order and on hand.

S. COLMAN & SON.

Dr. Helmbold

the originator of Buchu, has the satisfaction of knowing that all his imitators have failed to produce the benefits his preparation insures. Helmbold's Ext. Buchu *cures*. The others disappoint. Persons suffering from Kidney Complaint, Gravel, Premature Decay, Loss of Vigor or any s uvenir of indiscretion cannot apply the remedy too soon. The great point is to get the genuine Buchu Extract, which is Helmbold's and no other. jy14sod&W

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Closing quotations of Gold and Government Securities in New York, corrected by N. HOLMES & SONS, Bankers, 57 Market street:

Gold	116⅞
United States 6s, 1881, bid	118
United States 6s (Coupons)	119½
United States 5-20s, 1865	117
United States 5-20s, 1864, bid	117½
United States 5-20s, 1865	118⅛
United States 5-20s, (new issue)	117⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867	118⅞
United States 5-20s, 1868 (Coupons), bid	118
United States 10-40s	114¾
United States 10-40s, (Coupons)	114⅝
Currency 6ixes	124
New 5 Per Cents	115½

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, July 17, 1873.

REMARKS—The weather has been changeable and a good deal of rain has fallen. In regard to trade we have but little to report that is either new or important. Grain—The demand for certain descriptions is improving. Wheat is coming in slowly and the rates are without change. Corn—The receipts are light and holders firm. Oats—The receipts have increased without producing any alteration in the figures. Groceries—The market was firm and the advance we predicted some days since has been established, and judging from the number of customers in the market for sweets we are led to believe that our retail dealers are low down in stocks. Flour—We have to report a firmer market and a larger inquiry; this is no doubt brought about by the recent storms in the West as in other localities the crops are known to be injured. Bacon is very firm with an active demand. The leading houses are well stocked and are pleased with the present situation, especially the advance. Potatoes are not very plenty and the new crop commands pretty steep figures. Butter is decidedly firmer with a large increased demand for choice roll.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last review:

Flour, bbls	650
Cheese, bxs	119
Oats, sacks	1,003
Apples	97
Corn, sks	528
Bacon, tcs	356

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted.

APPLES—The receipts of new crop are coming in more freely. Prices are very irregular, being governed altogether by the quality offered. Sales were reported at $3, 4a5, as the receipts in various prices will decline.

ASHES—The demand was fair, and sales were moderate; soda ash, common, 4½c; refined 6c. Nitrate soda 4¾a5c. Arsenic 4¾a5c. Potash 9a9¼c. Pearls 11a11½c per lb.

ALES—There never was a better demand for Pittsburgh ale than at present. India ale $11 per bbl. Porter $10. XX ale $10. X ale $8a9 per bbl.

BUTTER—The receipts have fallen off. The market was firmer. Prices have an upward tendency. Choice fresh roll sold at 18a20c; fair to medium 12a14c; common for whatever it would bring.

BEANS—The supply was fully up with the demand. We can report sales at $2 50a3 per bush.

BAGGING—In fair demand. The current rates are: Penn Mill two bush 35c; two half bush 42c; three bush 50c.

BROOM CORN—The receipts are on the increase. Prices, however, have undergone no change, ranging from 5, 7a9c per lb.

CHEESE—The supply keeps pace with the demand. Prices have been firmer for some days. Sales Ohio Factory to the trade at 11a11½c; in a jobbing way 12a12½c; Ohio Sweitzer 17a17½c per lb.

CEMENT—We have nothing new to note, the demand being moderate. Sales were of a similar description. We quote: Beeson's hydraulic $2a2 25; Louisville $2a2 50; calcined plaster $4 25a4 50; sand plaster $3a3 25; lime Cleveland $1 75a2 00; Eastern $1 50a1 75 per bbl.

COUNTRY MEAT—The demand was limited, prices being very uncertain, being governed altogether by the condition.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sold at $7 50 as 60 per can.

CANNED GOODS—The market was devoid of animation. The sales were restricted to the wants of the home trade. Peaches, 3 lb cans, at $3 per dozen; tomatoes $2 40a2 50; corn, Winslow's, $2 90a3 00 per dozen.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand is improving. Prices have evidently reached their lowest point. We quote: Peaches, paired halves 7½a8c; apples 3a4c.

EGGS—Sales were made in the regular way at 18a20c.

FLOUR—The market was firmer, without any change in the prices, with sales at the following: spring wheat $6 75a7 25; red winter wheat $8a8 50 per bushel; rye $5 25.

GRAIN—The market exhibited more activity. The demand was larger without any material change in prices. Wheat sales, red winter, $1 45a1 55, as to quality. Oats remain steady; mixed 43a44c; pure white 45a46c. The receipts are again on the increase.

CORN, Shelled, market quiet and light offerings; quoted on track at 53a54c; in elevator 55a56c.

EAR CORN is quoted in bulk at 56a57c.

RYE was more favored. Prime Ohio and Pennsylvania 75a80c.

BARLEY dull.

HAY—The market was firm, with a good trade demand; as relates to prices, the tendency is upward for baled and loose. Baled sold at $24a28 per ton, some lots being held at $30. Wagon hay sold at various prices.

POTATOES—The market was firm, the demand being fully up with the supply. We note sales new crop at $6a7a8 per barrel.

POULTRY—As usual at this season of the year, there was a good demand for spring chickens, which find ready sale at 50a60c per pair.

ONIONS—The receipts are steadily increasing, hence the demand is in better supply. We learn of sales at $5a6a7 per barrel.

BACON AND HOG PRODUCTS—The firmness we have before noted continues, leading houses report a good demand at the following: Hams, s. c. canvassed, 16c, shoulders 11c, rib sides 10¾c, clear rib 15c, clear 11¼c. plain shoulders 9¼c, breakfast bacon 13½c, dried beef 19½c. Mess pork $18, Lard, leaf, tierces, 9¾c, refined 10c, half barrels 10¾c, kegs and buckets 11¼c.

RAGS steady at 3¼a3½c.

SEEDS—Flaxseed $2 10a2 12½.

WHISKY—Highwines 93.94c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, July 17, 1873.

REMARKS—The mraket was a shade firmer, spot crude being held at an advance; the feeling was also better at Parker's. From present indications it looks as if the bottom had been reached.

CRUDE.

Spot was held at 5¾a5½c, and firm, although no sales were reported here. Parker's, sales of 1,000 bbls at $1 87½, and 4,000 bbls at $1 90.

REFINED.

The market was reported firm and holders were disposed to put up the figure; we quote nominally at 14¾a15¾c per gallon.

For prices in the oil regions see our dispatches.

OIL BARRELS.

Market firm with a good trade demand; city at $2 25; country $2 15.

(By Western Union Line.)

TITUSVILLE, July 16.—The *Courier* says: The market was firm and business was transacted quietly and the market seemed dull while considerable oil changed hands. On the upper road prices were firm at $2 00, sellers asking $2 02½a2 05. At Oil City $2 00 was bid but $4 07½a2 10 asked. At Parker's the market closed firm at $1 87½a1 90.

Following were the sales:

UPPER ROAD.

1,000	bbls	spot	$2 00
1,000	do	do	2 02½
900	do	do	2 00
300	do	do	2 02½

OIL CITY.

1,500	do	do	2 05

PARKER'S.

1,000	do	do	1 87½
1,000	do	do	1 87½
1,000	do	do	1 87½
1,000	do	do	1 87½
1,000	do	do	1 87½
3,000	do	do	1 90
1,000	do	do	1 90

NEW YORK, July 16.—Closing of the 15th. The market was quiet and firm; crude in bulk on spot 7¾c; August and September together 8c asked; September and October 8¼c; refined 18c for July and August; cases quiet at 23c; Philadelphia delivery dull, refined 18¼c for July and 18c for August.

TIDIOUTE, July 16.—Market unchanged; sales at $1 80.

OIL CITY, July 16.—Market firm; $2 05 bid, and $2 10.

TITUSVILLE, July 16.—Market quiet and unchanged at $2 00 to $2 02½.

ROUSEVILLE, July 16.—Market quiet but firmer at $1 90a1 95.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, July 16.—Market quiet at $1 85.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—Market quiet; selling at 18a18¾c for spot; crude 12¾c in bbls; cases 22½a23c; futures, 18c.

PARKER'S, July 16.—Market quiet at $1 90.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, July 17, 1873.

CATTLE.

The receipts of stock were heavy of through cattle, and also for that intended for this market; the heaviest portion of the receipts being from Chicago; the run of way stock intended for sale at this point was fair. The tone of the market is firm and sales have been made at prices ranging from ¼ to ½c higher than last week The advance was caused mainly by the light run of way stock, which sellers took advantage of and sent up prices, knowing that dealers would not go home without any stock. The were very few cattle on sale to-day, and those offered at fair rates changed hands quickley. The market closed firm at the following figures:

PRICES.

Extra 1,500 lbs steers, fine and smooth	$6 45a6 50
Extra 1,400	6 45a6 50
Extra 1,300 lb steers	6 25a6 40
Prime 1,200 lb steers	5 75a6 25
Fair 1,100 lbs steers	5 25a5 50
Fair 1,000	4 25a5 00

HOGS.

The run of hogs was light. The demand is good and sales are made readily. The market rules firmer and the inclination of prices at present are upward. Light prime hogs, picked, without stags, piggy sows, &c., sells the best, and there is very little difference at present in the price between them and Philadelphia hogs. Usually heavy, prime hogs commanded from 30 to 50c more. Following are the current rates:

PRICES:

Extra Philadelphia	$5 25
Prime do	5 10a5 20
Light hogs	5 00a5 15
Rough do	4 80a4 80

SHEEP.

The receipts of sheep was light, and the run this week has hardly been one-third as heavy as last, and consequently the demand exceeds the supply. The market was firm all week and improving toward the close. Sales are from ¼ to ½c higher and at the advance stocks sell readily. Following are the rates current:

PRICES.

Extra 100 lbs	$5 40a5 50
do 95 do	5 25a5 35
do 90 do	5 00a5 10
do 85 do	4 75
Common	4 00a4 50

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, July 17, 1873.

CATTLE.

The offerings of stock at the various yards this week were not large from Chicago, about four hundred and fifty head were offered, the quality of which was fair, being fully up to the average and much better than last week. Independent of the above, several bunches were on sale from Ohio and the adjoining counties. We came to the conclusion that cattle sold for all they were worth, that is, good stock; but common and inferior descriptions were dull, and buyers were not inclined to operate unless at low figures; on the whole, trade was good for the best grades and slow and dull for common. The current rates were as follows:

PRICES.

Good to prime fine and smooth	$6 00a6 50
Fancy lots	6 50a7 00
Medium to good	5 50a6 00
Common to fair	4 50a5 00

STOCKERS.

While there were no droves of stock offered on sale there were plenty of tail ends fit for nothing else; but there was no demand, and trade for this great market ruled dull. Prices were nominal.

FRESH COWS.

The run was frir and the market good for prime milkers, which sold readily for from $45 to $60 per head, but slow and dull for inferior stock.

TEXAS STOCK.

There were quite a number of Texas cattle which commanded fair prices. Several bunces were disposed of.

CALVES.

The supply was light and the market was an active; prices are steady with sales at $4 50a6 00 per cwt as per quality.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market contained an ample supply, in fact the offerings may be called large, the largest proportion being lambs; and all things considered, prices were well sustained. Among the sales were the following:

J. W. Stewart sold 100 head of sheep at 5c; lambs $4 per head.

Isaac Ackerman sold 120 lambs at $1 50a4 00 per head; sheep $2 75a4 50 per cwt.

John Buler, of Butler, sold 118 lambs at $2 50 per head.

John F. Nuley sold 70 head of Washington county lambs at $2 00a$3 50 per head; 46 sheep at $3 00a5 00 per cwt.

John Farley sold 110 head of Armstrong county sheep at $3 00a4 00 per head; lambs $2 00a4 00.

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, July 17, 1873.

REMARKS—We have to report a quiet market, sales being few and for between; this, however, may in a measuee be attributed to the fact that most of the farmers are busily engaged with their harvest. Report says that in many localities a good deal of the clip has been disposed of, that which consisted chiefly of medium grades of fleece and tub washed at prices ranging from 40a42c for the former and 40a45c for the latter; in fine wools only a limited amout have been disposed of. The nominal rates are as follows:

Course and medium fleece	38a40c
Tub washed	40a45c
Fine fleece	40a42c
Unwashed	25a30c

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Money easy at 4 per cent. Sterling dull at 9¾a9¾ for sixty days, and 10¼a10¼ for sight.

Gold firmer at 115¾a116¾, and closing at 116 bid. Loans 3a4 per cent. Clearings $32,000,000. There has been exported a million dollars in American coin, one hundred thousand sovereigns, and one hundred and thirty-one thousand dollars in silver bars. Engagements for to-morrow are $800,000 in gold coin, and $200,000 in silver bars. Treasury disbursements $197,000. Customs receipts $314,000. Governments were more active and strong. State bonds dull ann firm.

The stock market showed greater strength and activity than any previous day since the present upward movement began. Western Union, Lake Shore, and New York Central were most prominent in the advance, the improvement in the first named being 2¾ per cent, or from 89¾ to 89¾, large blocks of the stock changing hands, Pacific mail was weak early in the day with free sales from 38¼ to 37½, but improved subsequently to 38¾. Erie also was weak declining from 60¼ to 59¾ in sympathy with the fall in London, and in consequence of a report that the suit for four hundred thousand dollars was decided against the company in Ohio. Lake Shore active at 92½ to 93¼. N. Y. Central, 103¾ to 104¾. The other fluctuations were Union Pacific 28 to 28¾. C. C. & I. C. 32¾ to 32¾. Rock Island, 110¾ to 111¾. Ohios, 40¾ to 47¾. St. Paul, 53¾ to 53¾. Harlem, 128 to 128¾. Canton, 98½ to 102, and Northwest common, 70¼ to 69¾. A portion of the stock held by some parties to the late corner has been distributed. There was a general slight reaction late in the day, but the whole list finally closed strong.

DRY GOODS.

Jobbing trade continues very quiet, City and Western jobbers buying staple domestic cottons and woolens for the fall trade. Brown cottons quiet, and some light makets lower. Atlantic is down to 11¼, and Indian Orchard, Medford and Massachusetts J. reduced ¼ out. Omego tickings down one cent. Brown drillis dull and lower. Medium and fine bleached cottons in fair request. Woolens and shirting flannels more active. Foreign goods dull.

PRODUCE.

Cotton quiet 20¾c. Flour steady; superfine Western and State $4 10a5 50, common to good $6 75a6 80, good choice $6 30a7 25. Rye flour steady $4 10a5 20. Whisky lower 98½c. Wheat fairly active; rejected spring $1 20a1 40, No 2 do $1 44. Rye quiet 62a79c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn heavy; white Western 65a71c, yellow 62a65c. Oats moderate request; white Western 49a52c. Wool steady 45c. Eggs quiet 22a25c. Hay 30a33. Hops dull 35a50c, for 72. Leather quiet at 28a30c. Rice steady at 7¾a8¾c. Petroleum firm; crude 7¾c, refined 17¾c. Pork active; new mess $17 50. Beef quiet. Cutmeats firm. Middles firm. Long clear 9c; short clear 9½. Lard weak; Western steam 8¾c. Butter quiet; western 15 a 21c. Cheese in fair request and steady at 12a12¾.

MARRIED.

THORNTON—CROSMAN—In Philadelphia, the 7th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Currie, Rector of St. Luke's Church, WILLIAM F. THORNTON, of Cleveland, Ohio, to MARY K. CROSMAN, daughter of Gen. G. H. Crosman, U. S. A.

DIED.

RIDDLE—On Wednesday morning, July 16, Miss MARY RIDDLE, aged 44 years.

CRAIG—On Tuesday, July 15, at New Brighton, Mrs. MARY MATILDA CRAIG, wife of Oldham G. Craig, Esq.

BUCKLEY—On Tuesday, July 15, at 4 o'clock P. M., CHARLES JAMES BUCKLEY, in the 45th year of his age.

CHAMBERS—On Wednesday morning at 1 o'clock, JAMES CHAMBERS, father of Alex. Chambers, in the 83d year of his age.

FRIDAY—On Thursday evening, July 10, 1873, at 6 o'clock, at Shady Side, LIZZIE GRACE, infant daughter of Wm. J. and Elizabeth F. Friday, aged 11 months and 2 weeks.

LANGKAMP—On Thursday, July 10th, at 9:30 A. M., MRS. MARY, wife of Wm. F. Langkamp, aged 31 years, 2 months, and 22 days.

COTTRELL—On Friday morning, July 11, 1873, at 1 o'clock, MARY, wife of S. H. Cottrell, in the 39th year of her age.

INGALLS—On Friday morning, July 11, at four o'clock, Miss LUCY INGALLS, in the 23d year of her age.

DICKSON—At Sewickley, on Friday, July 11th, JOHN S. DICKSON in the 26th year of his age.

STONE—On Thursday morning at 5 o'clock, Miss KATE E. STONE.

GRENLEE—On Sabbath morning, July 13, at 10 o'clock Capt. ROBERT GRENLEE, in the 71st year of his age.

SWARTZ—On Monday, July 14, at 7½ A. M., HARRY W. V., infant son of George S. and Lizzie V. Swartz, aged 8 months and 19 days.

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To a discerning and reasoning people the heading of this article bears a clear truth. It has on its face the appearance of what all men know and believe. We speak more particularly to the sick, to those whose lives are going down under the shadow of some irksome and spirit-destroying disease. They know and feel the weight and full force of what we say. To such who will put their resolution into action, there is no impossibility in curing any chronic disease. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is one of those blood-renewing medicines which makes the wheels of life conform to their accustomed revolutions; it fills the channels of the circulation with new blood, imbued with that plastic power of which it has been deprived by long existing and wasting chronic disease. Even the consumptive, from whom hope has fled, can turn to Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure with an assurance that in it he has a remedy that will do more than all the vaunted remedies of the Materia Medica. We have seen time and again the most hopeless cases of consumption yield to this life-giving medicine. No sickness attends its administration; no interruption from your usual employment is need d. You can work on at your daily avocation, whilst Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is working that marvelous change in your system which will restore you to health and your long lost energies. You can read a full account of its mode of action in Dr. Keyser's Treatise on Chronic Lung Diseases, to be had by addressing him at his principal office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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